

THE  
Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 381.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1853.

[PRICE 6d.]

MARSHALL AND EDRIDGE'S LINE OF AUSTRALASIAN PACKET-SHIPS.



THE following First-class Ships, noted for their fast-sailing qualities, have most superior accommodations for passengers. Load in the London Dock.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.	Destination.	To sail.
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Others.....	860	C. A. Fechters	Do.	7 Mar.
Koning Willem I..	1065	—	Port Phillip	15 Mar.
Albemarle.....	1000	J. F. Trivett	Port Phillip & Sydney	10 Mar.
Factory.....	450	T. Janzen	Port Phillip	23 Mar.
Hanover.....	1600	W. Henry	Do.	6 April
Jacobus.....	450	—	Geelong	15 Mar.
Fop Smit.....	548	H. K. Swart	Adelaide	17 Mar.
Emilie.....	500	—	Hobart Town	12 Mar.
Margaret.....	350	T. Pelley	Launceston	4 Mar.

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To load in the East India Docks, and call at SOUTHAMPTON and GUERNSEY.

This Vessel has great height between Decks, is ventilated on the most approved plan, and the accommodation for Passengers will be unrivalled. An experienced Surgeon is engaged, who will have at command an abundant supply of medical comforts. A well-selected Library will be put on board for the gratuitous use of the passengers. This vessel is expected to make a very quick passage, having proved herself a remarkably fast sailer.

For Freight or Passage apply to E. K. M. GRIFFITHS and CO., 27, Rood-lane, Fenchurch-street.

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TO EMIGRANTS AND CAPITALISTS.



FOR SALE, 170,000 ACRES of LAND in the beautiful and fertile Valley of Nueces, Western Texas. The quality of the soil, for all purposes, cannot be surpassed, and the climate is of unequalled salubrity. The Hon. H. L. Kinney, the Proprietor, has authorized the undersigned to offer to Emigrants the following liberal terms, namely, to families actual settlers, he will sell 100 acres of land, at eight shillings per acre; two shillings per acre to be paid to the agents in London, and the balance for the land to be paid in Texas in ten years. A less quantity of land may be had. The Proprietor is the largest breeder of stock in the United States, which enables him to supply settlers with any number upon the most reasonable terms. A number of respectable English farmers are now settling on the property, and the whole tract has been carefully examined by a resident practical Scotch farmer and horticulturist, and pronounced to be of one uniform quality and of the best description. Mechanics' wages from 2s. to 3s. dollars per diem. Circulars, stating particulars, gratis; if by post, two postage stamps must be enclosed. For six stamps a pamphlet on Texas will be sent free.

H. Moss and Co., Sole Agents for the Proprietor, 3, Church-court, Clement's-lane, London.

CHRISTIAN INSTRUCTION SOCIETY. LECTURES TO WORKING MEN.

THE following are the arrangements for MARCH:—

LAMBETH RAGGED-SCHOOLS.

TUESDAY EVENING.

- MARCH 1.—Rev. BREWIN GRANT, B.A.—The Law of Human Progress.  
" 8.—Rev. BREWIN GRANT—Christianity the True Secularism.  
" 15.—Rev. Dr. MASSIE—The Character of Jesus as the Friend of the People.  
" 22.—Rev. W. WALTERS—Christianity the only Religion adapted for Man.

LISSON-GROVE SCHOOLS, JAMES-STREET, PADDINGTON.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

- MARCH 2.—Rev. BREWIN GRANT } Subjects as at Lambeth.  
" 9.—Rev. BREWIN GRANT }  
" 16.—Rev. J. H. GODWIN—Reason and Revelation.  
" 23.—Rev. W. KIRKES, LL.B.—The World and its Religions without Christianity.

BRICKFIELD CHAPEL, STRATFORD.

THURSDAY EVENING.

- MARCH 3 and 10.—Rev. BREWIN GRANT—Subjects as at Paddington.

Chair to be taken at EIGHT O'CLOCK every Evening.

OCEAN PENNY POSTAGE BAZAAR.—

A GRAND FANCY BAZAAR of Useful and Ornamental Work will be held in Manchester, on the 26th, 27th, and 28th of April, in aid of the funds for promoting an Ocean Penny Postage. All parties interested in securing cheap correspondence with their friends in distant parts of the globe are earnestly invited to aid in this effort to advance the movement. Contributions may be forwarded to Mrs. Edmund Fry, 55, Broad-street-buildings, London; or Miss Whyatt, 12, Swan-street, Manchester.

EXETER HALL.

MENDELSSOHN'S ORATORIO.

"ELIJAH" will be performed by the HARMONIC UNION next TUESDAY, March 8. Vocalists—Mrs. Endersohn, Miss F. Rowland, Miss Dolby, Miss Bassano, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Lawler. The Band and Chorus will consist of 500 performers. Organist, Mr. G. W. Morgan. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Tickets, 3s., 5s., and 10s. 6d.; season subscription, 1, 2, and 3 guineas; at the Office, 5, Exeter Hall, and the principal Music-sellers. Residents at a distance may secure Tickets by forwarding a Post-office Order to Robert Dobree, Esq., 5, Exeter Hall. On this occasion the performance will commence at EIGHT O'CLOCK.

SECULARISM.

THE DISCUSSION BETWEEN MR. HOLYOAKE AND THE REV. BREWIN GRANT.

A LECTURE on this Discussion will be delivered at the BRITISH INSTITUTION, COWPER-STREET, FINSBURY, on THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, (to-morrow,) by the Rev. J. H. HINTON, M.A. To commence at half-past Seven.

Admission free.

JUBILEE OF THE

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

A COMMEMORATIVE SERMON will be

preached (D.V.) in the Cathedral Church of ST. PAUL'S, by his Grace the Lord Archbishop of CANTERBURY, Primate of all England, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, the 9th of March, 1853.

Divine Service to commence at ELEVEN O'CLOCK.

AN APPEAL TO CHRISTIANS GENERALLY, AND THOSE OF THE BAPTIST DENOMINATION ESPECIALLY.

IT is now more than twelve months since that, in the spiritually destitute village of Twickenham (famous as having been the rendezvous of celebrated statesmen, poets, and actors; but now, from its contiguity to a first-rate railway station, 11 miles from London, rapidly being inhabited by those connected with the commercial and mercantile world), "an upper room" was opened as a place of worship, by friends of the Baptist and Independent denominations. During that period a church has been formed, a school established, and a pastor elected; and now it is indispensably necessary that a chapel should be erected, if progress is not to be retarded. The money required for this purpose is rather less than £1,000. One of the most chaste, substantial, and complete chapels ever seen, built of Red Brick, faced with Bath Stone, in a commanding position, which, with galleries, would accommodate 500 persons, can be erected for that remarkably small amount. The friends of the cause on the spot (a mere handful of people) will raise one-fourth of that sum. And if those ought to be assisted who help themselves, then it is hoped that Christians generally, and Baptists especially, will help the friends of Twickenham, which, with a population of 8,000, has not sufficient church and chapel accommodation for one-fourth of that number. The building will be put in trust for the Baptist denomination, on open communion principles.

The following contributions have been already received:—

	£	s.	d.
Mrs. Bowden.....	50	0	0
A Friend, by Rev. C.W. Skemp.....	50	0	0
S. M. Peto, Esq., M.P.....	10	0	0
Mrs. Kirkman.....	10	0	0
Peter Broad, Esq.....	5	0	0
George Wilson, Esq.....	5	0	0
F. Wilson, Esq.....	5	0	0
W. Chandler, Esq.....	5	0	0
C. G. Searle, Esq.....	5	0	0
J. E. Davis, Esq.....	5	0	0
Mrs. Drane.....	5	0	0
G. H. Oliver, Esq.....	2	0	0
A Friend, by Mrs. Bowden.....	2	0	0
Mrs. Wells, by Miss Davis.....	2	0	0
Mr. W. Freeman.....	1	0	0
Mrs. Lightfoot.....	1	0	0
Mrs. Christie.....	1	0	0
Mr. Palmer.....	1	0	0
J. Stone, Esq.....	1	0	0
Rev. W. Brock.....	1	0	0
Rev. W. G. Lewis.....	1	0	0
A Friend, by Miss Davis.....	1	0	0
Mr. W. Draper.....	1	0	0
Miss Garling.....	0	10	0
Rev. W. Howison.....	0	10	0
Mr. S. Thompson.....	0	10	0
Contributions less than 10s.....	3	13	0

Subscriptions will be thankfully received by PETER BROAD, Esq., Tavistock Villa, Shepherd's Bush, and Tavistock-street, Covent Garden; F. J. WILSON, Esq., Apsley Villas, Twickenham; Rev. C. W. SKEMP, 8, Trafalgar-square, Twickenham; and Mr. W. FREEMAN, 69, Fleet-street. It is requested that Money Orders be made payable at Richmond, Surrey, to CHARLES WIDLAKE SKEMP.

The case is cordially recommended by the following ministers and gentlemen:—

Rev. W. H. Murch, D.D.	Rev. S. J. Davis
Rev. W. Howison	Rev. T. Smith
Rev. W. G. Lewis	Rev. W. Collings
Peter Broad, Esq.	George Wilson, Esq.

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THE higher Mathematical Classes receive the benefit of the superintendence and lectures of the

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The course of studies pursued is suitable, as preparatory either for a college course, or for professional or commercial life.

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In the Hall, Club-house, and Offices included in the buildings, there will be collected all those sources of information, and means of action, which are so far necessary to every society now existing, that it must either obtain them at its own expense, or do its work less efficiently.

The House is to furnish (besides Dining, Coffee, and Drawing Rooms, a Library, News, Pamphlet, and Committee Rooms) Repertory for all that may be necessary or useful to the Nonconformist body; e.g., arrangements for collecting Statistics connected with Nonconformity, its position and operations in Christendom, its relations to Government and the Established Church; Records of religious societies; Parliamentary, commercial, and mercantile information, &c. There will be also a Hall for Public Meetings, capable of seating 1,500 persons, and a room underneath it for 800 persons.

NO RESPONSIBILITY WHATEVER ATTACHES TO DEBENTURE-HOLDERS OR CLUB MEMBERS, BEYOND THE AMOUNT OF THEIR SHARE OR SUBSCRIPTION, which immunity is secured by not proceeding under the JOINT STOCK COMPANY'S ACT. In taking this course, the Committee is acting on the joint opinion of Mr. Rolt, Q.C., and Mr. Lush.

The terms of Membership will be:—

LONDON	£	s.	d.	COUNTRY	£	s.	d.
Entrance Fee.....	5	5	0	Entrance Fee.....	3	3	0
Annual Subscription..	3	3	0	Annual Subscription..	2	2	0

It will be recommended that Ministers be exempt from the Entrance-fee, and pay, in London, an Annual Subscription of £2 2s., and in the Country of £1 1s.

All places not exceeding 20 miles from the Post Office to be considered within the London district. The property will be vested in Trustees, to be chosen from the Lay Members of the Club. The first 500 Members will be admitted by the Provisional Committee and Trustees; a Special General Meeting will then be called to elect the Committee of Management, which is intended to be composed of Lay Members, half from the Country and half from London.

All applications for Debentures or Club Membership to be made to the Secretary, at the Temporary Offices, 35, Ludgate-hill, London.

By Order of the Committee,  
JOHN BENNETT, Secretary.

AT the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

of the DEPUTIES of the several Congregations of PROTESTANT DISSIDENTS of the THREE DENOMINATIONS (Presbyterian, Independent, and Baptist), in and within Twelve miles of London, appointed to protect their Civil Rights, held at the GUILDHALL HOTEL, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd Day of FEBRUARY, 1853.

JOHN REMINGTON MILLS, Esq., in the Chair.

It was resolved unanimously, on the motion of John Wilks, Esq., seconded by James Carter, Esq.:—

"That this meeting has heard with great regret of the inability of their respected Chairman—J. R. Mills, Esq.—to continue to discharge the duties of that office, and of his expressed wish to resign it; but that they cannot accept and announce his resignation without, at the same time, acknowledging and heartily expressing their entire satisfaction at the able, zealous, and efficient manner in which he has at all times fulfilled the responsible duties of his office, and thereby promoted those principles of civil and religious liberty which he, as a Protestant Dissenter, regarded as so necessary to the best interests and highest welfare of Englishmen. And this meeting would also express their hope, that although their late Chairman may have felt that he could not continue to fulfil to his own satisfaction all the duties of his presidency, yet, that as a member of the Committee of the Protestant Dissenting Deputies, they may still have the benefit of his advice, his experience, and his influence, and of that intimate acquaintance with the principles of religious freedom which, as their Chairman, he has so long, and usefully, and honourably displayed."

HULL TERRELL, Secretary.

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**THIS** unrivalled production continues to give the same satisfaction as when first introduced by SARL and SONS, ten years ago. From its intrinsic value, and brilliant appearance, it far surpasses all other substitutes for solid Silver. A new and magnificent stock has just been completed for the present season, to which public inspection is respectfully invited. It comprises SPOONS and FORKS, CORNER DISHES and COVERS, DISH COVERS, EPERGNES and CANDELABRAS with Beautiful Figures and Classical Designs, TEA and COFFEE EQUIPAGES, CRUET FRAMES, CAKE BASKETS, CANDLESTICKS, SALVERS, TEA TRAYS, DECANTER STANDS, LIQUEUR FRAMES, TEA URNS and KETTLES, SOUP and SAUCE TUREENS, with every article requisite for the Dinner, Tea, or Breakfast Service. Pamphlets, containing drawings and prices of all the articles, gratis, and sent postage free to all parts of the kingdom. Any article may be had separately as a sample.

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Thomas Whitlock, Esq., Brixton-road.  
Thomas B. Loader, Esq., Civil Engineer, 14, New Church-street, Edgeware-road, and Princes-street, Stamford-street.  
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Captain Montague, Wandsworth-road, Surrey.  
(With power to add to their number.)

## STANDING COUNSEL.

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The degree of success that has attended similar associations proves that there is very little speculation in the objects of this Company.

The following are among the advantages which this Company presents.

1st.—To supply the public with first-rate horses and carriages, the latter to be provided with improved indicators, by which it will be at once seen the distance travelled.

2nd.—To abolish the insult and extortion now too prevalent, by employing men of known respectability of character, who will be provided with livery coats and hats, and paid a regular weekly salary.

3rd.—To afford their servants the opportunity of moral and religious instruction, by entirely abolishing all Sunday Work, thereby constituting this what the title imports, viz., a Six-Day Conveyance Company.

4th.—To bring the luxury of cabriolet riding within the reach of all classes, by reducing the Fares to (one-half of the present legal charge) 4d. per mile, which can be clearly shown to be both possible and profitable.

Early applications for Shares to be made in the usual form to the Solicitor; or to Mr. EVANS, Secretary, 15, Duke-street Adolph.

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OF MAGNESIA.—The public attention is called to this elegant preparation of Magnesia. The manufacturer has the pleasure of having received from a number of the medical profession a strong testimony of its usefulness for children and delicate persons. In those gastric affections of children at the period of dentition it has proved particularly useful. Being free from all the unpleasant flavour of the other preparations of Magnesia, children will take it with pleasure. It will be found the best antacid in Heartburn, and also a mild aperient.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. each, by Savary and Moore, 143, New Bond-street; P. Squire, 277, Oxford-street; J. Bell and Co., 138, Oxford-street; and George Coleby, 93, Cheapside.

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And instant Relief and a Rapid Cure of Asthma, Consumption, Coughs, Colds, and all Disorders of the Breath and Lungs, are insured by

## DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

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From the Rev. Cyril Curteis, Rectory House, Sevenoaks, Kent.

"Dear Sir,—I have the greatest pleasure in recommending your Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers. On Sunday last I was suffering from a cold, when I tried your valuable medicine with the most perfect success."

(Signed)

CYRIL CURTEIS."

ANOTHER CURE OF FOUR YEARS' ASTHMA.

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"Matilda Shaw, of Harrington, has been severely afflicted with Asthma for four years, so that she could only lie in one position in bed; after taking three boxes of Dr. Locock's Wafers she is so far cured as to be able to lie in any posture without pain or inconvenience, and can walk any reasonable pace or distance, and carry a load into the bargain. Her testimony is, that for the relief and cure of Asthma the Wafers are invaluable."

"Witness, Mr. E. Squire, bookseller, Louth."

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"Sir,—I had long suffered from a deep-seated cough, when Providence placed in my way a box of your Pulmonic Wafers. I experienced instantaneous relief, and have such a high estimate of their efficacy that I firmly believe they would effect the cure of the most consumptive person. You may make any use you please of this letter."

(Signed)

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They have a pleasant taste.

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	Gold Cases and Dials.	Silver Cases.
Watches of the Horizontal make, jewelled in four holes, main- taining power, 1st size .....	£ s. d. 5 10 0	£ s. d. 2 18 0
2nd size .....	7 10 0	3 3 0
3rd size .....	8 10 0	3 10 0
Patent lever movements, detached escapements, jewelled in four of six holes, 2nd size .....	9 9 0	3 18 0
4th size, with the flat, fashionable style, with the most highly-finished movements, jewelled in ten extra holes, 3rd size .....	14 14 0	5 18 0

A written warranty for accurate performance is given with every watch, and a twelvemonth's trial allowed. A very extensive and splendid assortment of fine gold neck-chains; charged according to the weight of sovereigns.

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Single or double wicks .....	7d. per pound.
Mid. size, three wicks .....	8d. ditto
Magnums, three or four wicks .....	8½d. ditto
English's Patent Camphine, in sealed cans .....	5s. 9d. per gallon.
Best Colza Oil .....	4s. 0d. ditto

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is WILLIAM S. BURTON'S. He has added to his Show-rooms TWO VERY LARGE ONES, which are devoted to the EXCLUSIVE SHOW OF IRON and BRASS BEDSTEADS and CHILDREN'S COTS (with appropriate Bedding and Mattresses). Many of these are quite new, and all are marked in plain figures, at prices proportionate with those that have tended to make this Establishment the most distinguished in this country. Common Iron Bedsteads, 15s. 6d.; Portable Folding Bedsteads, 13s. 6d.; Patent Iron Bedsteads, fitted with dovetail joints and patent sacking, from 21s.; and Cots, from 21s. each. Handsome ornamental Iron and Brass Bedsteads, in great variety, from £3 10s. to £31.

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Tea Spoons, per dozen .....	18s. ..	23s. ..	36s. ..
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Tea and Coffee sets, waiters, candlesticks, &c., at proportionate prices. All kinds of re-plating done by the patent process.

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Table Spoons and Forks, full size, per dozen .....	12s. ..	28s. ..	30s. ..
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MAHOGANY and ROSEWOOD COUCHES in every variety of style, from Three and a-Half Guinea.

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# THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 381.]

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## Ecclesiastical Affairs.

### THE MAYNOOTH DEBATE.

If anything could prove the utter impolicy of attempting to soothe religious strife in Ireland by passing the Maynooth College Endowment Act, the occurrence of an annual debate in Parliament with a view to effect its repeal, might surely suffice to establish this point. It is not merely that the time of the House of Commons is wasted upon the consideration of topics wholly unsuited to its tastes and functions—it is not that successive Governments are positively placed in peril by the results which may be arrived at. These are minor evils compared with the tearing open, by rude and ruthless hands, of those social wounds inflicted by ecclesiastical discord, which every true patriot must desire to see closed and healed. A House of Commons discussion on the respective merits of Protestantism and Popery contributes but little to the instruction of the public mind, but tends very powerfully to inflame its worst passions. If some excuse may be found for the aggressive movements of that party whom Mr. Spooner represents, in the insolent proceedings of the Pope and his ultramontanist supporters, it must at least be admitted by those who advocated the policy of Sir Robert Peel, that he opened in 1845 one more perennial source of Sectarian animosities, and that, instead of allaying the strife, he did but add to it another potent and fruitful element.

The discussion on this question in the House of Commons, yesterday week, failed of bringing out into prominent relief those wider views of it which it would be well both for British statesmen and the British public to regard and ponder. The endowment of Maynooth was confessedly a first step in the development of a new Imperial policy. That it was intended to be followed up by larger changes was clearly indicated by the declarations of most of our leading politicians about that time. They contemplated, no doubt, the gradual construction of a co-ordinate Roman Catholic Church Establishment in Ireland, to stand side by side in rank, privileges, and possessions, with the Protestant Church in that country. So vast and serious an alteration of the traditional policy of Great Britain ought not to have been entertained, much less promulgated, without taking into careful account the state of public feeling in regard to it. With a House of Commons sharing pretty cordially in his views, Sir Robert Peel was able to defy the first outburst of popular excitement which the proposal of his measure provoked. But the next general election convinced statesmen of all parties that

they had started on a track that it was impossible for them with safety further to pursue. Their "comprehensive" schemes, therefore, of which the Maynooth Act was but a specimen, were suddenly blown to pieces by the breath of public indignation. They were compelled to abandon their favourite plans, to listen to the commanding voice of the English and Scottish people, and to give up all further thought of bringing the Roman Catholic priesthood of Ireland into closer association with the civil power. This was their first great error of statesmanship. They rushed into a difficult enterprise without having previously calculated the opposing force which they would have to overcome. They counted without their host; and the event must have taught them, if not that they had committed a crime, that, at least, they had been guilty of an enormous blunder.

To this miscalculation (for we are treating the question now in its political aspect only) the failure of the Maynooth Endowment Act to secure the gratitude of Irish Catholics must, in great part, be ascribed. The concession of Sir Robert Peel was *pro tanto* an admission that justice demanded the placing of Roman Catholic priests upon an equal footing of State favour with the Protestant Episcopalian clergy. The first step taken in the direction, as it was erroneously supposed, of "religious equality," served but to render more obtrusively apparent than ever the immensely wide interval which still subsisted between the two contending churches. The Roman Catholics were able to say, with some effect, to the State, "You admit that we have been unnaturally and unjustly depressed by your past policy, or you would not have changed it; you declare by the act which you have already passed into law, that the proper mode of redressing that injury is by giving to us a share of the public bounty; but you have thrown to us but a paltry pittance, whilst you leave to a rival church, numerically much smaller than ours, an untouched patrimony—of which we were originally despoiled—of an immense amount. Is this religious equality? Can you expect us to rest content with this sop? Are we not justified in pushing your own principle to a legitimate issue?" Now, to such an appeal as this, the Imperial Parliament can make no logical reply. Hence, the discussion on Maynooth is left chiefly in the hands of the High Church party, who claim State endowments as their exclusive right—of Roman Catholics, who insist on their share of them—and of Dissenters, who object to all endowments, *as such*. Between these parties there is nothing in common, and hence the extreme irrelevancy and uselessness of Parliamentary discussion.

It is time, we think, to widen our views of what is upheld by the phrase, "religious equality." Hitherto it has been treated as though it related to nothing more than the treatment, by the State, of the priests and religious teachers of various denominations. And yet, perhaps, as respects the great body of the people, the principles of religious equality are nowhere so outraged as in those countries in which the ministers of all sects are taken into the pay of the State. The laity, in such case, are almost entirely denuded of their rights, and their freedom of Church action is scarcely worth the name. Their condition is one of practical bondage. Their independence is completely destroyed. Their spirit is generally enervated and broken down, and they are either ridden over by their own pastors, or they take refuge in the arms of infidelity. The principle of religious equality, as now understood, if fairly carried out

in Ireland, would place the great majority of the Irish people more entirely than ever at the mercy of their priests; and that which would be done under the name of conciliation would really effect an enormous wrong. Why, when we talk of religious equality, do we limit our views to the position held by priests and ministers only in connexion with the State? When shall we learn to regard religious freedom as the right of individuals, equally with that of classes—a right which can only be recognised by the cessation of all State interference in matters of religion?

It will be seen that her Majesty's Ministers obtained a majority in the division which took place on Wednesday afternoon on Mr. Spooner's motion; and a scrutiny of the division-list will show how various are the objects and motives of many honourable members who voted on either side. Mr. Scholefield's amendment will probably be disposed of this day, and, unless we are greatly mistaken, the number who will vote with him will indicate pretty decisively the rapid advance which has been made in Parliament towards sounder views on the question of State endowments of religion. For ourselves, we must profess our confidence, founded upon all that we have seen and heard, that riper views on this subject are gaining many converts, and that, if constituencies will only do their duty, the time is not very far distant when, not the Maynooth endowment only, but all similar misapplications of public funds, will be swept away together. May that happy day speedily arrive!

### CHAPEL ARCHITECTURE AND THE WORKING CLASSES.

THE omnipotence of fashion has rarely been more signally exhibited than in the ecclesiastical architecture of the present day. Some few years ago new places of worship, at least amongst Dissenters, were rarely erected in the gothic style. Now mediæval architecture is all the rage. Our large, and, indeed, many of our smaller, towns abound in pointed edifices—"churches" or "chapels" interchangeably, with or without steeples—which, with the imposing cathedral in one's mind, convey the idea of pettiness, and with their redundant ornament are suggestive of costliness. The style of our places of worship is a question of taste, fitness, and expense—characteristic rather of the tendencies of the day than resolvable by any fixed principles. Gothic edifices are no more to be condemned *per se* than Ionic or Corinthian; but when, with mediæval architecture, there is a recurrence to mediæval mummeries—when, with Romanist taste in ecclesiastical buildings, Romanist arrangements and (occasionally) observances are associated, it is time for thoughtful Nonconformists to open their eyes to the dangers which beset the simplicity of public worship, and to consider whether it is not natural, nay, inevitable, that where this increasing regard is bestowed upon the mere accessories of Divine worship, the true devotional spirit does not proportionably suffer. The vice (for such we consider it) has reached its climax in the new Congregational "Church" at St. John's Wood, of which a correspondent has given a description in another column; and we are glad to find that the architectural extravagances there indulged in have somewhat startled the Dissenting world, and seriously suggested the inquiry whether, in their new style of architecture, they are not verging upon Roman Catholic notions, and surrounding their ministers with the in-



signia of the priest rather than those of the teacher of a pure gospel.

It is remarkable that this tendency to imitate Rome should co-exist with a revived No-Popery spirit, and that the Puseyism of Dissent is more intense in its animosity to Roman Catholics the nearer it approaches their practices. It is not less noteworthy as a fact than as a phenomenon, that the section of Nonconformists (generally speaking) which is least influenced by the new mania for pointed architecture, painted windows, altars, and other mediæval nicknackerics, is the least fearful of the progress of Popery—the least desirous of shackling it by legislative enactments. It is certainly somewhat anomalous, that those who cry "No Popery" the loudest steal its observances the oftenest; and when Cardinal Wiseman finds the Puseyite type so bold and prominent in the Established Church, and mediæval architecture and forms in no small favour amongst the descendants of the Puritans—Churchmen, Congregationalists, and Methodists, all approximating to his standards—in an age, too, when scepticism is more than ever searching in its tests—we really think he is not destitute of arguments for the conclusion, that England is gradually returning to the allegiance of Rome.

A still more important thought is the coincidence between this reviving taste for external observances, and the lamentable alienation of the working classes from religious institutions. We recently showed that, according to the most reliable statistics at present obtainable, there is accommodation in places of public worship throughout England and Wales for one half the population at any one time. What if the ecclesiastical returns for the census should disclose to us that there is a glaring discrepancy between the provision for public worship and the extent to which it is made use of? We fear that the present appearances are only too likely to confirm the surmise. The *Times* lately asserted that the appearance of any of the industrial classes in a place of worship in the metropolis was a rarity, and the statement has not been impugned. Whether they are likely to be brought into our churches and chapels by being excluded from the Crystal Palace, is a question which admits of but one reply. What infatuation to suppose that men, now averse to religious societies, will be brought within their influence, after an embittered contest for what they consider to be their right to spend the Sabbath as they please!

Suppose, now, this mania for mediæval architecture, with its observances and costliness, were to be turned into a new channel. Englishmen love what is practical—Dissenters are not insensible to the advantages of economizing their resources. To only a limited extent can the working classes be drawn into our places of worship. Suppose we take religion to them. Our correspondent repeats an idea often insisted upon, that the money expended upon the adornment of many Gothic chapels would suffice to erect additional places of worship. Might not such resources be even more wisely expended in obtaining the temporary use of secular buildings, such as St. Andrew's Hall, Norwich, and the Chester Theatre, to meet the working classes upon neutral ground? A rage for giving such a direction to Christian zeal would, to our thinking, produce more tangible and wholesome results than the passion for pointed architecture. By a small outlay, accommodation might be provided for thousands of our poorer classes throughout the country, who are prejudiced against churches and chapels, but who would not object to meet the advocates of Christianity elsewhere. The plan is simple, inexpensive, practicable. It has been tried both on a large and small scale, and has succeeded. It requires no costly sacrifices—it offends no deeply-rooted prejudices—lay or ministerial. It only requires the requisite amount of combination and the right men—no insuperable conditions surely! If the working men of Norwich, who frequent no place of public worship on Sunday, can be induced to attend a religious service to the number of 1,500, why may not the masses in all our large towns be brought together for a similar object? Will not the energy and means thus expended be more conducive to the maintenance and extension of religious institutions and pure spirituality, than when thrown away on spires, groined roofs, carved wood-work, stone faces, painted windows, and ornamental altars?

#### ANTI-STATE-CHURCH MEETING AT LEICESTER.

The annual meeting of the Leicester branch of the British Anti-state-church Association was held, on Wednesday evening last, in the New Hall, which was completely filled by an attentive and sympathizing audience. The meeting was pronounced to be one of the best ever held in that town by local gentlemen present. Amongst those who occupied the platform were the Revs. T. Stevenson (Leicester), Rev. W. Bedford (Narborough), Messrs. J. Collier, C. Billson, J. Shenton, J. H. Davis, J. Baines, G. Baines, J. Anderson, J. F. Winks, S. Baines, H. and R. Kemp, J. H. Williams, J. Cripps, W. Baines, J. F. Hollings, &c. Mr. E. Miall, M.P., was present as a deputation from the central Association. We borrow a report of the meeting from the *Leicester Mercury*. Mr. J. Cripp was called to the chair.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, read letters from Sir Joshua Walsley, M.P., Mr. Gardner, M.P., and Mr. W. Biggs, M.P., and the Rev. J. A. Baines, regretting their inability to be present on the occasion, and expressing their sympathy with the objects of the Association. On account of the misrepresentations abroad he thought they should endeavour to make themselves properly understood; and he had no objection himself to the responsibility or odium that might attach to the principles they avowed, providing those principles were fairly taken and not caricatured. The only principle which the Association held was the exact negative of that which the promoters of State-churchism were very fond of repeating,—that it was the duty and province of Government to provide religion for the people. The reverse of this was the great principle on which the Association was founded. They need scarcely defend themselves from the charge of being levellers, revolutionists, and atheists, as they had happily lived down such charges. There was also little occasion to say the Association was not opposing Protestantism, since it was merely opposing an Establishment. An Establishment they contended was not necessary, as was shown by the experience of the United States, where there was now as much provision for the religious wants of the people, without State assistance, as had been made in this country with all the enormous wealth of her Established Church. He thought it might be shown that a State Establishment was most mischievous, and no better instances need be required for this than the present persecutions of Protestants in Tuscany, and Catholics in Sweden. There could be no persecuting laws if there were no State religion [applause].

Mr. Alderman Collier moved the first resolution—

That this meeting regards with much satisfaction the steady and consistent course pursued by the British Anti-state-church Association amidst the numerous difficulties with which the Executive Committee has to contend; and especially expresses its approval of the unsectarian spirit in which its various movements are conducted.

Ladies and gentlemen, I think with the Chairman that many excellent people in the Church, along with many others, entertain very erroneous views as to the object and design of the Association. They get the idea that it means pulling down the Church, great injury or destruction to it, while quite the contrary is the fact; and it accords, in an unsectarian spirit, the same right to the Episcopalian as the Dissenters claim for themselves. Now all it seeks is the separation of the precious from the vile; extracting the iron and the clay, the dross and the tin, from the gold (and I am happy to believe that there is a great deal of gold in the Church of England), so that the true metal may shine with greater brilliancy. But great error exists on this subject. In conversation some time ago with a person who esteems himself an excellent Churchman, of the High Church and Tory school, he said, "You are destructionists; you would pull down and destroy our Church." I said, "No, we intend it no harm." He replied, not being at all fastidious in the choice of his words, "You d—d Radicals would drive the bishops out of the House of Lords." I said, "No, but we should be glad to see those gentlemen take up their caps and quietly walk out, as that not being the proper place for them; and if their predecessors, as they call them, Peter, Paul, James, and John, were to appear among them, they, perhaps, in imitation of their great Master, would make a whip of small cords and drive them thence. Pray why do you think they should sit there?" His reply was, "Why, to guard our religion, to be sure." "To guard your religion, forsooth!" Here the matter ended; for what could be said after that? But, sir, a State Church has always been found to be more or less a persecuting church. Whenever the sword of the State is placed in the power of the Church, the tendency is to persecute. The ecclesiastical history of all times and nations proves it to have been so. Look at the Grand Duke of Tuscany and the Medici as an example at the present moment, to which the Chairman alluded; and even under the mild and gentle sway of our own Queen (and long may she live to adorn the British throne), but under her peaceful and genial reign we have persecution. What is it less, when the officers of the Church, bearing the sword of the State, enter our dwellings, seize our goods, or send us to gaol in the name of religion? Yes, this is persecution, the germ of the worst, the same in spirit and kind—in kind, though happily not in degree, checked by other influences, which once kindled the fires of Smithfield, and raised the walls and dug the horrible dungeons of the Spanish inquisition.

After some further remarks, Mr. Collier concluded by moving the resolution.

Mr. S. Baines seconded the resolution, and expressed his regret at the absence of some gentlemen, whom all would have expected to have been present. He was glad to see the number of Nonconformists in the House of Commons, and considered such meet-

ings necessary for their support.—The resolution was carried unanimously.

Rev. T. Stevenson briefly moved—

That this meeting regards with satisfaction the introduction by the Government of a measure which will give to the Legislature of Canada full power to carry out their often-expressed wishes to put an end to State endowments of religion in that colony; and earnestly hopes that they will be prevailed upon to apply the same principle to the Church in Ireland, and eventually to all ecclesiastical establishments in this country.

Mr. Miall (who was received with long-continued applause) seconded the resolution. After noticing the unavoidable absence of their representatives, with whom it was a matter of sincere regret and sorrow that they were unable to be present, he expressed his congratulations for the cause he represented and the principles he held dear upon the magnificent assembly before him. He then adverted to absentees:—

There is only one source of regret in my mind at the present moment, only one subject upon which I shall briefly touch that is not in perfect accordance with the sympathies of my heart, and that is, that men whom I have highly esteemed, and with whom I have been accustomed to work, and more especially in the furtherance of this cause, [are for some reason or other absent on the present occasion. I will not pretend to find fault with their motives, I dare say that to them those motives appear amply sufficient to justify their proceedings or non-proceedings this evening. All that I would say is simply this, that the longer I live the more deeply I become impressed with this duty, that if we intend to do anything beneficial in this world, and to further the great interests of mankind, we must learn to bear and to forbear [hear, hear, and applause]. I ask nothing for myself which I am not willing to give to everybody else [hear, hear, and applause]. I am not desirous of curtailing the liberty of a single individual, but rather of extending it [hear], and in the pursuit of the course which I have marked out for myself I shall take leave to exercise and maintain that independence [hear] which I think I ought to grant to every individual [hear, hear, and applause]. I believe that I am the great sinner in this matter [a laugh]—that my thoughts do not always run straight in the groove of other people's thoughts—and that I have the awkward habit of expressing my thoughts when it is not convenient that I should do so [laughter]. I intend no offence to others thereby, but I shall continue the course upon which I have set out [applause]. Not at this time of day, after I have encountered what I have, am I going to surrender my individual liberty either of conscience or expression to the dictation of any one [hear, hear]. I ask no one to go with me who is not thoroughly convinced that I am right [applause]. I take offence against no one who will not go with me, because I will give him credit for that sincerity of motive which I claim for myself; but I think it is a little hard (a Voice: "So it is.") [applause] that people may not differ upon some subjects, and yet cordially unite in that upon which they agree.

Such conduct did not contrast very favourably with the House of Commons, where, in regard to a large number of questions in which they were all deeply interested, there is one virtue of that assembly that certainly commends itself most—they had no personal differences [applause]. A man might express himself as he would and yet be respected [hear, hear]; and whatever might be the course a member chose to pursue, he would always meet in that House with all the courtesy and respect which his character deserves [hear, hear, and applause]. He then dwelt at some length upon the principle and objects of the Anti-state-church Association, in whose proceedings he took a deep interest, chiefly because he wished to promote the progress and position of what he regarded as true Christianity [hear, hear]. He found no fault with others because they go not with him in this conviction, but he was exceedingly anxious that the faith which he held should be placed in the best possible position to command the sympathies of his countrymen [hear]. He believed his principles can only command these by standing upon the basis of their own merits and principles—the unalterable principles of justice [hear, and applause]. In that association they said nothing about the faith of any man or his no faith [applause]. He then at some length described the position of the Established Church, which, by its connexion with the State, was placed in a false position. He blamed not the men. Human nature placed in the same circumstances would always act the same part. He should be sorry to be placed in such circumstances of temptation himself. Let these men move in their own spiritual sphere, and not take a part in the affairs of the nation beyond that sphere which they occupy as citizens. He then explained that the property held in trust by the Church belonged to the nation, for, according to law, the whole people were the Church.

If we all belong to the Church, then the property of the Church is our property, and if we can do better with it than sustain those who do not work, and starve those that do, we are surely at liberty to do as we will with our own [applause]. Some persons suppose that if this were to be the case the Church would die. I do not believe it. I have more faith in the Church of England than many of its own members; not in its national form, but in its theological articles, and essential religious vitality. I believe from that day it would prosper. Let it stand on its own basis, and its members would find they had wings which they ought to have used, but never knew how [applause].

Their object was reasonable enough, for they only wished to convince by argument. Some said they were becoming too political; but if he wanted to get rid of a political evil, he should like to know how he could do it except by political means? [hear, hear.] And if the object was one in which he was agreed with many persons who differed with him in theological belief, why should he not unite with them to do it, without calling out the matters in which they differ? When men make a bargain for a worldly purpose, they do not ask about each other's religious belief [hear, hear]. They simply wanted an agreement as to the end which they pursued, and walked



with them for the attainment of that end. He then replied to the question, "What have you done?"

"What have you done? Nine years you have been attacking these same things, and what is the fruit?" It does not become one to boast, and I do not boast that all the fruit we see has come out of the activity of the Anti-state-church Association, because other events have been contributing to the same end; but I say, that I and others are able now to speak that in the House of Commons which, ten years ago, you could hardly speak in society itself [applause], and be listened to [applause]. Is that nothing? Is not that some advantage? I remember, at the time I left Leicester, we could speak of these things in some society in Leicester, but, generally speaking, the mere mention of the separation of Church and State, even in Dissenting society, was just enough to identify yourselves in the estimation of your friends with what was violent, revolutionary, and extremely impracticable. We have made that idea familiar to the public mind—we have talked about it a great deal of sense and a great deal of nonsense; but we have talked about it enough to make society aware of what it means, and the consequence is that we can talk about it in the best society, in the most influential society, or can argue about it without being regarded as political monsters [applause]. We have in the House of Commons about one-fifth of the borough members, representing nearly half of the borough constituencies, and upwards of four millions of the population [applause]. Ministers know this. We have all courtesy now—we are not snubbed. The House of Commons may see fit to laugh at our doctrines and refuse our resolutions, but, at all events, the Government of the day will not regard us as contemptible people, and more especially if at the next general election—which cannot be very far off [hear, hear]—we add a considerable number to those representatives who are already in the House professing our principles [applause]. We expect, of course, a new Reform Bill. I will not say what the character of the measure is to be, select or extensive; but every fresh political reform will give to our principles additional strength in the House of Commons [applause]. The people understand this question by their own natural instinct. Tell them only just the alphabet of it, and they put the letters together by their own sagacity. They know very well, as they would not like to pay for another man's medical man, so they would not like to pay for another man's religious teacher. The result of their impressions is that, in ecclesiastical as political affairs, we must do to others as they should do to us [hear]. As a criterion that we are making some progress, we have now before us in the House of Commons a bill, responding to the request of the Legislature of Canada, to do away with State-endowments of religion in that country [hear, hear, and applause]. This bill is brought in and supported with energy by the Government of the day, composed, as most of you are aware, of men of strong and high Church sympathies [applause]. They tell us, frankly and sincerely, they would much rather that the Canadians would keep their State endowments, but as the Canadians think they can do without them, why they ask Parliament to permit them to do so. Here is the separation of Church and State in Canada [applause]. The very same arguments that apply to Canada apply to Ireland [hear, hear]. Precisely the same course which has been taken in Canada has been taken in Ireland—I mean by the people themselves—and the next step will be that the minister of the day will have to come forward and say, "the Irish people do not like our Establishment there; we must do away with it. We are very sorry the people do not know their own interests at all, but as they do not we must allow them to do as they will" [laughter]. That will come. Does any man of common sense think that can come without something else coming? [applause.] It does not depend on this Association, but upon the great events of Providence. All things are going that way. Statesmen cannot help it. The people are chiding statesmen for delay, and when the people are fairly represented there will be an end of the whole question [applause]. We do not want to touch any life interests, or to do injustice to any individual—we would make compensation where it is due; but what we say is, put an end to the whole system [applause]. Let the State and the Church each attend to its own affairs. Let the State be sustained by taxes, and the Church by Voluntary contributions [loud applause].

The motion having been carried unanimously, Mr. J. H. Williams moved—

That the following gentlemen be requested to act as delegates from this meeting to the approaching Triennial Conference:—Messrs. Wm. Baines, Ald. Collier, Chas. Billson, Samuel Baines, J. H. Davis, Jos. Cripps, John Bailey, John Baines, John Noble, S. Vickers, and Robt. Kemp.

Rev. J. Barnett seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. W. Baines moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Miall for his attendance and address.

Mr. Hollings, who was received with loud applause, seconded the motion, and, as a Churchman, highly esteeming the Establishment, expressed his general concurrence in the sentiments so admirably enunciated by Mr. Miall.

Mr. Miall briefly responded to the compliment, and the proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

#### ANNUAL MEETING OF THE DISSENTING DEPUTIES.

This meeting was held on Wednesday, at Guildhall Coffee-house. The chair was taken by Mr. J. R. Mills.

The Report of the Committee for the past year, read by the Secretary, commenced by referring to the increased number of Members of Parliament who advocated the voluntary principle. Reference was then made to church-rates, and to Sir William Clay's promise to introduce the subject in the House of Commons during the present session. A measure, the object of which was to enable Dissenting ministers to inter in the parish burying-ground without the interference of the clergyman of the church, was proposed in the House of Commons, but was ultimately rejected by a ministerial majority. The London Necropolis Bill was opposed last session on the ground that the fees provided for clergymen were excessive. On the Charitable Trusts Bill being again introduced, it was

discovered that Dissenting chapels were not clearly excluded from its operation. The Attorney-General, on being consulted, declared that there was no ground for such an apprehension; but this explanation was not considered satisfactory, and the bill was finally withdrawn. A petition had been presented to both Houses of Parliament praying for the repeal of the Maynooth Act of 1845. The *Regium Donum* had been opposed as inimical to the true interests of Dissenters, and a Marriage Bill was about to be introduced, which had for its object an equalization of the fees paid to clergymen and Dissenting ministers. Regret was then expressed at the resignation of the Chairman, Mr. Mills, in consequence of the pressure of other engagements, and it was announced that Mr. Peto, M.P., had consented to succeed him, and that Mr. A. Pellatt, M.P., had agreed to act as Deputy Vice-President in conjunction with Mr. Peto.

Mr. B. Hanbury presented the balance-sheet for the year; from which it appeared that the receipts amounted to £391 14s., and the expenses to £263 16s. 8d., leaving a balance of £127 17s. 4d.

Mr. Deputy Peto moved the adoption of the report. Mr. S. Morley seconded the motion, and urged the meeting to make renewed efforts to strengthen the position of Dissenters in Parliament and the country.

One or two Deputies taking exception to the filling up of the vacancy of the Chairmanship on the authority of the Committee, the Chairman defended the course which had been pursued. He had resigned chiefly from a desire that the Chairman might be a Member of Parliament; and he believed that great benefit would accrue from the appointment of Mr. Peto.

The Report was adopted unanimously.

The Chairman said his feeling of opposition to the Maynooth Grant was undiminished; and, if anything could strengthen that feeling, it was the conduct of Roman Catholics during the last three or four years. As regarded education, he must say that the system of pupil-teachers was hostile to liberty. A class of persons was here set apart to be paid for life, and to look up to the Government for support; and, if the system were developed, there was no reason why excisemen and every other class of public officers should not be placed in a similarly dependent position. As to the National Society, if they had any object, it was to cram the Church Catechism into the minds of every one whom they could bring under their operation [hear, hear]. There was no objection urged against the educational measure of 1847 which did not apply to the Government system; and he hoped that any plan which the Government might bring forward involving the same evils, would meet with equal opposition. When the efforts of the public were examined, it would be found that they were adequate, under favourable circumstances, to supply the wants of the country, and that Government interference was not at all necessary. As regarded church-rates, the aspect of affairs had never before been so favourable. They had hitherto been defeated by a majority of the judges in the courts; but in the House of Lords, the numbers were equal. The logical constitutional deduction was, that no rate ought to be levied without the consent of the majority; and he thought that one result of their accession of strength in the House of Commons would be, that this impost, which originated in Roman Catholic times, would be abolished [cheers].

Mr. Wilks proposed a vote of thanks to the retiring Chairman, Mr. Mills, for his services during the period of his presidency. Mr. J. Carter seconded the motion, which was adopted.

Resolutions appointing Mr. Peto, M.P., Chairman, and Mr. A. Pellatt, M.P., Deputy-Chairman, in accordance with the recommendations in the Report, were agreed to unanimously.

A proposal was then made to petition Parliament against the Maynooth Grant, which led to a discussion as to the precise form of words to be adopted. On the suggestion of the Chairman, words were introduced declaratory of an intention to offer, as opportunity might arise, similar opposition to all religious endowments; and, with this alteration, the petition was agreed to.

Another petition was adopted having reference to the amendment of the marriage laws.

Thanks were voted to the Chairman, the Deputy-Chairman, and the late Committee; and a new Committee was appointed for the ensuing year.

The following is a correct list of the officers and new Committee:—

SAMUEL MORLON PETO, Esq., M.P., Chairman.  
THOMAS PEWTRESS Esq., } Deputy-Chairmen.  
ASLEY PELLATT, Esq., M.P., }  
BENJAMIN HANBURY, Esq., Treasurer.

Beddome, William, Esq.	Gover, William, Esq.
Bennoch, Francis, Esq.	Griffin, Nathaniel, Esq.
Broad, Peter, Esq.	Kilpin, Joseph Keep, Esq.
Carlile, William, Esq.	Mills, Thomas Remington, Esq.
Carter, James, Esq.	Morley, Samuel, Esq.
Clarke, Ebenezer, Esq.	Offor, George, Esq.
Conder, Josiah, Esq.	Reed, Charles, Esq.
Cooke, Benjamin, Esq.	Terrell, Robert Hull, Esq.
East, Joseph, Esq.	Wilks, John, Esq.
Evans, James Cook, Esq.	Wire, Mr. Alderman.
Gale, Samuel, Esq.	

THE PERVERTED BISHOP.—The fact of Bishop Ives, of the American Episcopal Church, having gone over to the Romish Church, has been the occasion of exultation by Roman Catholics. An American correspondent of the *Guardian* endeavours to disparage this gain to Romanism. He says:—

He had been for years past in a strange state of mind. In early life he was insane, and was an inmate of a

lunatic asylum. Four years ago he had a violent attack of yellow fever, which affected his brain, and from which it is thought he has never fully recovered. At that time he made a declaration in favour of Rome, which, on coming to his senses, he retracted. Subsequently he advocated opinions with regard to confession and the worship of the Blessed Virgin which led to a good deal of controversy in his diocese. A meeting, on his conversion, followed, at which he made the most remarkable and, perhaps, humiliating acknowledgments of having been wrong, and said that his bodily health had been such that that must be in part his excuse. But the best evidence that his mind at present is unsound is the course he has pursued in this very matter of abandoning his faith. He drew from his diocese his salary for a year in advance to pay the expenses of his tour in Europe, concealing his intentions, which, it is supposed, were fully formed before he started, with that art which men not thoroughly sane often employ.

THE BISHOP OF RIFON AND THE REV. MR. HAYWARD.—A memorial has been addressed by twenty-six clergymen, incumbents of various parishes in the diocese of Ripon, to the Bishop, on the subject of his refusal to receive Mr. Hayward as a candidate for priests' orders, on the ground of his holding certain views on the effects of baptism, and on the final perseverance of those who have received the grace of regeneration, which the memorialists contend to be consonant with the doctrines and articles of the Church of England, and which should not, therefore, prevent him from being ordained; and the Bishop has replied at some length to the memorialists, stating that the ground of his rejection of the candidate was, as stated in his certificate to Mr. Hayward, to the effect, that "he found himself unable to ordain him, because he persevered in maintaining that the inward and spiritual grace in baptism is 'a saving grace,' which he (Mr. Hayward) explained as meaning, 'a grace which effectually ensures salvation'; so that none but those who are ultimately saved can have received that grace." The Bishop then goes on to say, that in answer to the charge of the memorialists, that his act is an attempt to defeat the intended effects of the case of "Gorham v. the Bishop of Exeter," he shall content himself with simply asserting, that he has not thereby contravened, or attempted to defeat, any law or judgment of the Church or State; and then proceeds to point out what he calls the fallacy of the various arguments adduced in the memorial.

NEW ROMISH BISHOP OF NOTTINGHAM.—Cardinal Wiseman arrived in Nottingham on Monday week, for the purpose of presiding over the election of a Romish Bishop of Nottingham, to succeed Dr. Hendren, who has for some time past been very infirm, and who is about to retire into his monastery. The dean and chapter, together with the cardinal and his secretary (Mr. Searle), assisted at mass at the church of St. Barnabas on Tuesday morning, after which the cathedral was cleared of the congregation, and the canons returned and resolved themselves into a chapter, the cardinal (as metropolitan) presiding. The election, as also the nomination, was by ballot. It is not known, as yet, who is elected; but, among others named, are the very Rev. Canon Cheadie, Canon Waterworth (of Newark), Dr. Manning, and Drs. Moore and Weedall (of Birmingham). We have heard that the course to be followed at this election will be similar to that pursued in some of the Irish dioceses—namely, to send to Rome the three names who have the preponderance of votes, called respectively *dignus*, *dignior*, and *dignissimus*, the Pope appointing one of them.

THE VACANT BISHOPRIC is assigned, by rumour (in the *Daily News*), to the Rev. Dr. Jackson, Rector of St. James's, who is "rather neutral in politics, and a hard-working clergyman, and has numbered in the list of his congregation both the ex-Prime Minister and the present Premier." The "Oxford List" of candidates includes Dr. Jelf, Ch. Ch., Principal of King's College; Dr. Jacobson, Ch. Ch., Regius Professor of Divinity; Dr. Hook, Ch. Ch., Vicar of Leeds; Dr. Hawkins, Provost of Oriel College; and Dr. Saunders, Ch. Ch., Head Master of Charter-house. In consequence of the Bishop of Lincoln's death, the Bishop of Llandaff will succeed to a seat in the House of Lords, but the new Bishop of Lincoln will not be entitled to a seat in Parliament until a vacancy shall occur in the episcopal bench, other than the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester. This arrangement takes place under the provisions of the act constituting the new bishopric of Manchester.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY AND THE TRACTARIANS.—The Tractarians, we understand, are sadly scandalized at learning that the Archbishop of Canterbury has engaged to preach in St. Paul's Cathedral on the 9th of March, the jubilee sermon of the British and Foreign Bible Society.—*Morning Advertiser*.

THE CHURCHWARDEN'S BILL, upon the despotic provisions of which we lately commented, has been withdrawn by the Bishop of London.

THE NEW CRYSTAL PALACE AND THE WORKING CLASSES.—The ministers of religion in this locality (says a Sheerness correspondent), feeling the importance of the question, shall the Crystal Palace be opened on the Sabbath? met at the house of the Rev. F. Price, to consider the propriety of petitioning the Legislature on the subject. They came to the conclusion that nothing ought to be done without taking the sense of a public meeting. A gentleman in the army was present, and, after the meeting, appealed to the minister of the chapel of ease for his opinion, as he was not present at the meeting. His opinion being that no public meeting was necessary, these worthies took upon themselves to submit a petition for signature, professing to come from the working men, and praying the House of Commons to enforce the closing of the Palace on the Sabbath. Not relishing this the



working men called a public meeting on the evening of February 15, and invited all the ministers to attend. Several of them did so, but a working man was chosen as chairman, and the business opened by an explanation of the reasons for calling the meeting. A form of petition approving of the opening of the Crystal Palace was then submitted for the approval of the meeting; that previously mentioned was at once put as an amendment, and much warm discussion followed. At a late hour a new amendment was proposed, "That since the motives of the directors of the Crystal Palace are believed to be interested, they be left to fight their own battle with the Government without our interference." These propositions being put to the meeting, the original one was carried by a small majority, and ordered to lie for signature.

### Religious and Educational Intelligence.

**YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.**—The eighth anniversary of the above association was celebrated yesterday evening week in Exeter Hall. The Lord Mayor took the chair at half-past seven. After prayer by the Rev. Dr. Jas. Hamilton, the Lord Mayor expressed himself highly pleased with the satisfactory condition of the society's affairs, and considered it his duty and an honour to use what influence he could command to aid its progress and promote its success [cheers]. He regarded the association as not only advantageous to young men, but very necessary in the present condition of society. All classes of the community, especially parents, owed much to its operations [cheers]. The Report was then read, which showed a favourable balance-sheet, and its adoption was moved by G. Moore, Esq., in the absence of Charles Hindley, Esq., M.P.; and seconded by the Rev. W. Curling, who introduced the first topic of the evening, viz., "The present age; its secularism and formalism." After which, the Lord Mayor vacated the chair in favour of G. Hitchcock, Esq., for the purpose of being present at the debate on Mr. Spooner's motion in the House of Commons; when a hymn was sung, and the Rev. J. H. Hinton spoke to the second topic of the evening, viz., "The connexion between a spirit of love and joy, and of Christian usefulness." The Rev. Dr. Beaumont, of Bristol, introduced the third topic, namely, "Early consecration to the cause of Christ." The rev. doctor was very warmly received, and made an animated and highly characteristic speech, which our limited space prevents us from inserting. The Rev. J. Aldis addressed a few solemn remarks to the unconverted, and the proceedings terminated at half-past ten by singing the Doxology.

**HAMMERSMITH.**—The Rev. Robert Macbeth has, we understand, resigned his office at Darlington, and become minister at the Independent Chapel in this place.

**JUBILEE OF THE REV. DR. WARDLAW.**—A series of meetings have been held in Glasgow, in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the ordination of the Rev. Dr. Wardlaw. The "great day" of the jubilee was on the 16th inst. In the morning there was a devotional service, when an address was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Harris, of London, on "Human Progress viewed in the Light of Revelation, and in relation to the Christian Church." In the evening there was a soiree in the City Hall, when the Lord Provost, and a large number of ministers and laymen from various parts of the country, met to do honour to Dr. Wardlaw. The hall was crowded in every corner, and hundreds more would have been present had there been room. The proceedings lasted from six o'clock till nearly eleven.

**HASLINGDEN.**—The Rev. George W. Clapham having accepted the unanimous invitation to the pastoral office from the church and congregation assembling in Dearden-gate Chapel, Haslingden, Lancashire, entered upon his duties the third Sabbath in the present month.

**STOCKWELL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE.**—On Friday, February 11, a highly interesting meeting of the tradesmen and operatives of the neighbourhood, was held at the Educational Institute, Stockwell-green, W. Carlile, Esq., of West Brixton, presiding, for the purpose of fully carrying out a literary and scientific institution for all classes. Some gentlemen, deeply sensible of the claim of the industrial community to social, moral, and intellectual elevation, were present to further the scheme by sympathy, subscription, or gifts of books. Upwards of seventy at once enrolled themselves members of the new institute; and several expressed, in intelligent speeches, their satisfaction that the trustees had placed at their disposal this commodious and comfortable building. The interest developed in the project by the neighbourhood generally promises that it will speedily become a valuable association—a centre of instruction, entertainment, and right moral influences, to the circles around. The subscription is to be 5s. per annum.

**LECTURES TO WORKING MEN.**—Last week two lectures on Christianity were delivered by the Rev. T. M. Newnes, Matlock Bath, in the large school-room recently opened in connexion with the Independent chapel, Glossop, Derbyshire—"Christianity—what is it?" "Christianity—what hinders it?" These were the topics discussed. Both lectures were well attended and well received. At the close of the second, a worthy Churchman, who had travelled on foot nearly five miles over the mountains and through the snow, proposed sundry questions, which were answered by the Rev. T. Atkin, minister of the place, to the satisfaction of the assembly, the zealous inquisitor himself remaining silent.

**TWICKENHAM.**—On Wednesday last a social tea-party was held in the Wesleyan Chapel, kindly lent

for the occasion, to anticipate the building of a chapel, which is urgently needed, for the Baptist denomination, on open communion principles. After tea very appropriate addresses were delivered by Peter Broad, Esq. (who presided); George Wilson, Esq.; the Rev. P. Cater, of Chelsea; the Rev. Thomas Smith, of New Brentford; the Rev. J. C. Whiting, of Isleworth; the Rev. W. Collings, of Kingston; and the Rev. W. G. Lewis, of Kensington. A perspective view of the proposed chapel, by C. G. Searle, Esq., architect, was exhibited, and gave universal satisfaction. The estimated cost is not quite £1,000. An advertisement in reference to this place of worship appears in our advertising columns.

**SPECIAL SERVICES FOR THE WORKING CLASSES AT NORWICH.**—The second of this series took place on Sunday evening last, in St. Andrew's Hall, Norwich, and was attended even more numerous than the previous one; and it is evident that the working classes appreciate the efforts making for their spiritual welfare by those gentlemen who have so long devoted their time and talents for the benefit of their poorer brethren. There were not less than 2,000 persons in the Hall. Mr. Frederick Pigg addressed the assembled multitude in a very feeling and beautiful manner on the love of God to man, and the duty of man to his neighbour; and Mr. J. H. Tillett concluded with a forcible appeal to those assembled to study the gospel in its simplicity, and to ponder over its beautiful precepts in the quietude of their own homes. The service commenced at half-past six, and finished a few minutes after eight, and was listened to throughout with respectful attention. There will be another service next Sunday evening; and a social tea-meeting in the Hall in the course of the following week.

### Correspondence.

#### THE NEW CONGREGATIONAL "CHURCH," ST. JOHN'S WOOD.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—The Church is in danger! That this is not the old cuckoo cry, at the coming of spring and the approach of convocation, I think your sagacity will perceive, when I have given you the premises.

Having recently come up from the country, I have been active and vigilant in my efforts to obtain, in the suburbs of the metropolis, a residence for my family, combining salubrity of situation with convenience for the public worship of God after the manner of my Nonconforming forefathers. A friend was kind enough to direct me to "a respectable suburban district, in which there is a nice chapel, adapted to the locality, and just suited to the young people." With his direction I set out upon my inquiry. Attracted by a new ecclesiastical structure in the neighbourhood of my friend's recommendation, I was examining the edifice, which is of the cruciform shape, adorned with floral crosses at the four gables, and thickly ranged with sculptured heads along the tracery of the eaves, when a workman politely invited me to see the interior. On entering the porch, I was struck with the beauty of the tessellated pavement; a gorgeously painted window at the eastern or altar end of the great aisle; and circular foil-lights at the south and north of the transept; with a very superior carved head at the corbel or terminus of each of the hood mouldings of the numerous gothic windows. Seeing only a very small reading-desk, affixed against the corner of the south transept, and a wide space running from west to east, with a dead blank under the great painted window, I said to the guide, "This is for the altar, I suppose;" accommodating myself to the Anglo-Catholic spirit of the place, and observing that the figure on the window was that of the emblematical vine leaf. "Oh, dear, sir," said my conductor, "there's to be no altar. It's a Dissenting church." "A Dissenters' what, with all those graven images?" "Bless you, sir, those are not images, they are heads of St. Baxter, and St. Owen, and St. Bates, and the others of that sort." "Indeed! and whose is the crowned head on the north corner?" "Oh, that's King David—he's near the organ." "Ah! I see, King David, and Saint Baxter! by whom and when were Baxter and Owen canonized?" "I forget, sir, what's the architect's name. It was opened about three weeks since, and it was a grand turn-out. Everything in a new style for Dissenters. There were professional singers from town, and chanting without giving out the psalm, like St. Paul's and Westminster! One thing was rather odd, sir—the gentleman that read the Bible began without telling the people the place, or saying it was the Scripture he was going to read. Indeed, I did not see a single Bible in the whole congregation if he had; but then they might have taken it in their memory." Seeing me somewhat astonished, my guide continued, with an observable leer, "Would you like to see St. Judas Iscariot and the angel in Revelations?" "I don't quite understand you, my friend." "Why, sir,—O my! the vestry's fast. In that, sir," pointing to the door behind the organ, "there's a fine stone figure of Judas, clutching the money-bag, cut on the fire porch, and in the minister's vestry an angel with wings." He saw my surprise, and said, "I'll tell you what it is, sir, we are all going wrong, sir. My father and mother, and all belonging to me, are Dissenters. They were quite mad when I first went with my wife to church; but I never saw in our church so much coming up to the Catholics, or Papishes, or Puseys, or whatever they are, as there is here. Save me from Dissenters, if this is the way they do. Humble when they're poor; proud when they're rich. There's not much religion in this kind of thing, sir." I thought so too; and bidding him "good morning," turned my face in another direction, determined not to expose my family to the temptations to a sensuous religion, by bringing them into the neighbourhood of the New College chapel, St. John's Wood.

Sir, you have the plain and simple facts. I ask you now, is it not true "the Church is in danger?"

I am, yours faithfully,

INDEPENDENS.

P.S.—With the outcry there is for new places of worship for the teeming population who are without God in the world, would it not be consistent in spiritual men

to apply the expense which is lavished upon painted glass and brainless heads of saints, to the erection of neat plain edifices, and the payment of men whose heads and hearts would be more promotive of the Divine honour than works of man's art and device can be?

[The appearance of the above letter has been delayed, in consequence of a press of more important matter. We may remark that the subject with which it deals has been a topic of considerable discussion amongst our contemporaries, and that the general tone of their correspondence has been condemnatory of the style in which the "church" in question is fitted. In a letter to the *British Banner*, of Wednesday last, the Rev. J. A. James again returns to the subject. He says that he is not so much opposed to Gothic architecture in general, in its more simple forms, though he does not think these very well suited to a teaching ministry, as by its adjuncts as they have lately appeared among Dissenters, and by that excessive solicitude about mediæval æsthetics, which has been gaining ground so rapidly, as if their prosperity depended upon such matters as these. "Occupying, as we do, a middle position between the hierarchical ritualism of Rome and England, on the one hand, and of German rationalism on the other, let it be our holy and lofty ambition, by sound doctrine, by an efficient ministry, by vital piety, and Christian simplicity, to do battle with both, without being corrupted and weakened by either." Mr. James promises to visit St. John's Wood and judge for himself. Till then he retains his opinion, that not only the committee of New College, but the committee of some other Gothic chapels, have gone a little too far in this direction towards Romish departures from Christian simplicity.]

#### THE SAILORS' IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—We observe an article in your paper of the 16th instant, in which you refer to a letter received from Mr. Kennedy, who (you say), at a meeting held some time back, at the Beaumont Institution, undertook, with other gentlemen, to form a committee of investigation into the management of the "Sailors' Improvement," and other kindred societies. If this be true, how strange that Mr. Kennedy should take such pains, in his letter of the 7th inst., to make it appear that he undertook such investigation in his private capacity. But it may be true that Messrs. Kennedy and Co. did, on that occasion, form such a committee, as there were present the Secretary, the Hon. Secretary, minister, and missionaries, of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society; who, with sundry directors, were very clamorous to obtain an adverse decision at the time. But, that investigation was their object is very doubtful. First, because Mr. Finch went round, just before the meeting, to J. Silk Buckingham, Esq., who had promised to take the chair, and George Thompson, Esq., M.P., and L. Heyworth, Esq., M.P., who were expected as the chief speakers, and so far prejudiced their minds as to prevent their coming to the meeting; for which clandestine work he said he had the sanction of his committee. Secondly, because, when the committee of the Sailors' Improvement (thus deprived of their chairman and chief speakers) proposed to postpone the meeting until they could either remove the prejudice from the minds of those gentlemen, or make other provision, and a challenge was given to the British and Foreign Sailors' Society to find anything in the Sailors' Improvement Society which would invalidate its claims to public support, these gentlemen took advantage of the committee not having come prepared to hold a meeting, and trusting to their partisans, who had mustered strongly, proceeded to appoint one of the Directors to the chair; and, though a large majority twice decided in favour of an adjournment, that both parties might compare prepared to discuss the merits or demerits of the society, yet so little confidence had they in the result thereof that they still pressed for a present decision. Thirdly, because when Mr. Kennedy did undertake, professedly in his private capacity, the formation of a committee of investigation, he backed out from proceeding therewith, though the committee of the Sailors' Improvement Society made even unreasonable concessions that the investigation might take place. The next thing said is, that Mr. Whiteley was the originator of these other societies referred to by Mr. Kennedy. In reply, we say that Mr. Whiteley has not originated any Sailors' Society but the one he is now connected with. Whatever may be the merits or demerits of those other societies, Mr. Whiteley can neither have the credit nor blame, as he had not the making of the rules by which they are or were regulated, but must refer to their respective committees. With regard to the Sailors' Improvement Society, we have to say that every facility having been recorded for the strictest investigation, we think it very unchristian in the Rev. J. Kennedy thus to decline the opportunity, and still publicly assail Mr. Whiteley and this society by insinuations and false assertions. But as you limit us to space we can only refer your readers to our more lengthened reply in the *British Banner* of tomorrow (the 28th inst.)

On behalf of the Committee of the Sailors' Improvement Society,

F. LONGSTAFF.

191, Shadwell High-street, Feb. 22, 1853.

[We have read "the lengthened reply" alluded to, and proceed to indicate its drift. Mr. Longstaff says that on Mr. Kennedy's absolute refusal to proceed with the investigation of the affairs of the Sailors' Improvement Society, Messrs. Joseph Chipchase, Hildreth, Kay, and John Smither, were applied to. "These gentlemen, having minutely examined our accounts, signed and forwarded to us a letter, in which they say:—'Gentlemen,—According to your request, we have examined the accounts of your society since its commencement, twelve months ago, and have great pleasure in reporting that they have evidently been kept systematically, with great care and accuracy, and that the expenditure of the funds has been made with judgment and economy.' " Mr. Longstaff states that, whatever other societies may do, this one pays its agents fixed salaries, not a per centage. As to the charge that its missionaries are collectors, and its collectors missionaries, he says:—"It is not true that all, even of the paid agents, do anything in the way of collecting, to say nothing of those who labour gratuitously; and those who do collect, spend by far the least part of their time in such labour." He concludes by saying:—"The Committee of the Sailors' Improvement Society would be very glad if their agents had no occa-



sion to devote any, however small a portion, of their time to collecting. But not only is this society in its infancy, and therefore cannot do as we would wish, but we are aware also that even the British and Foreign Sailors' Society, with all its experience, does not exempt its minister or missionaries from such work. And if the money received by that society, and the labour bearing directly upon its objects, be compared, and the same rule be applied to this society, we are vain enough to suppose that the comparison will be decidedly in our favour." In terminating all reference to this discussion, we may say that whether the Sailors' Improvement Society is well conducted or not, it is evident that the plan upon which it is based is not one which entitles it to public confidence. People will not long consent to give their money for the support of societies so liable to abuse, unless those who conduct them are men of known integrity and responsibility. The practice of privately canvassing for the funds of these societies opens the door to so much imposture, that we doubt whether it ought not to be done away with altogether.]

#### CHRISTIANITY AND SECULARISM.

The sixth and last discussion between the Rev. Brewin Grant and Mr. G. J. Holyoake was held on Thursday last in Cowper-street School-room, City-road. The spacious building was full to overflowing. Indeed, this has been the case on each evening of the discussion, but on the last occasion, the utmost amount of compression was brought to bear upon the auditory, and a more densely-packed assembly we have rarely beheld. Every available spot for standing, sitting, or kneeling was occupied; the very beams had their occupants; the window seats were crammed; and even the gas fittings, much to the terror of the nervous and the timid, were made to support some fearless beings who had no chance elsewhere. This close packing seemed to act as a stimulus to the mental activity of the audience, who were in a state of very good-natured excitement on the subject of the discussion. Knots of debaters throughout the room—if knots there could be in so compact a mass—might be heard discussing, with lively interest and intelligent appreciation, the various topics on which Christians and Secularists are commonly at issue; nor were the ladies backward in joining the disputants. Shortly before half-past seven, Mr. Grant and Mr. Holyoake, with their respective chairmen, Mr. Morley and Mr. Syme, took their seats on the platform; the umpire's chair being occupied, as before, by the Rev. J. H. Hinton. The speakers were loudly cheered on their arrival.

Mr. Holyoake, as usual, opened the debate. Referring to the question of epithets, debated at some length on the previous evening, he said that Mr. Grant regarded his own epithets as honest indignation, while he reproached those of others. He then endeavoured to justify the language of Mr. Birch respecting Christ, quoted by Mr. Grant, by contending that any man at the present who imitated the Saviour in certain particulars would be denounced as a "juggler and a charlatan"—and this, he said, was all that Mr. Birch intended to convey. He (Mr. Holyoake) should take but little notice in the present discussion of the personalities introduced by Mr. Grant, but should take an opportunity of replying in the *Reasoner* to such as were worthy of the trouble. Respecting the accusations which had been made against Secularists, their lives would be an answer to all who knew them, and their writings to those who could examine them. They had been asked, what had Secularists accomplished? But the disadvantages under which they had always laboured were forgotten. When men cast their lot with heretical truth their names were printed with opprobrium; they might work, without credit, for the public; their names were objected to on all public committees; they were not invited to the public assembly, nor deemed presentable at the evening party; every crime was associated with their names, and the death beds of their friends was the unfeeling theme on which the pastor would descant. And such were the laws, that whatever was the testimony of a man's conscience, he must die under the profession of the Christian name, or his survivors might suffer. The Christian refused Secularists the protection of the laws, denied them freedom when living, and plundered them when dead, and yet asked what fruit the tree of their opinions had borne. Having combated the claim often set up for Christianity, that it had led the way in every movement for social and political advancement, Mr. Holyoake said the problem solved by Secularism was this—that this partially-comprehended and unexplored universe is yet, in its material and ascertainable relations, a possible theatre of limitless happiness and development of humanity; that the light of duty may be seen, a life of usefulness may be led, indefinite refinement may be attained, and tranquillity in death and the highest desert in untried existence, may be won, though the origin of all things shall be hidden from us, and the revelations of every religious sect shall be rejected. Secularism taught the precedence in time and importance of the duties of this life; and no duties could be more acceptable to a just God than those which pertained to the happiness of his creatures. Half the philanthropic effort of the whole world was devoted to preparations for another world, instead of being devoted to the cultivation of humanity in this. Nor were Secularists mere theorists on this head. They had been asked, what they had done for Italy? While Christians prayed for it, the readers of the *Reasoner* subscribed and collected two thousand shillings, more than was subscribed by all the chapels and religious periodicals in the country. Indeed, every popular movement had to fight its way through the dark and serried ranks of the clergy, Established and Dissenting. Mr. Holyoake then ad-

vocated the supremacy of good works over faith. Faith in one dogma, he contended, was a fetter; while good works were limitless, including freedom, growth, development, humanity, and innocence. He then argued that Christianity had opposed science in its infancy, and claimed it when triumphant; and concluded by mentioning an instance in which a young man had died from frequently walking ill clad in the night air in reliance on his faith to save him from the natural consequences of his temerity and presumption.

Mr. Grant said he would give up the controversy if Mr. Holyoake would quote a passage which would justify the young man in neglecting proper precautions, and relying on faith to save him from the consequences of a breach of nature's laws. He then, as instances of Mr. Holyoake's use of epithets, read quotations from the *Reasoner*, in which he had called Scotland "the head quarters of bigotry," and had spoken of Newton as "a driveller in religion." He afterwards gave a rapid sketch of the condition of mankind before the appearance of Christ, and recounted the benefits which, he said, Christianity had brought in its train. The process of decay, he said, had commenced among the two leading peoples, the Greeks and the Romans; nor could there have been any permanent advance among mankind without some new preservative element. The nations were growing out of their superstitions—superstitions which Plato said were necessary till a true religion should arise, for which he longed, and which should meet the deeper wants of human nature. Even Plato had nothing to present to the masses, appealing only to the more philosophic minds of the age. The great body of tradesmen and mechanics were deemed unsuited to the higher life; and it was not till the word that went forth from the carpenter's shop had been published abroad by fishermen and tentmakers, that these aristocratic notions of the ancient world could be overthrown. When Christ came, "the common people heard him gladly;" and he said that he came, "not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give his life a ransom for many." Whilst philosophers saw that their speculations could not lay hold of the people, and become a permanent element of social life, Christianity had vindicated its universal aims by meeting the wants of the highest and the lowest. It appeared at the right moment to unite intellect and devotion—it reconciled the philosopher and the aristocrat to the poor and the uneducated, and taught the world, for the first time, that the masses were not to be despised, but that men had equal claims. It met the longings of all mankind, expressed in all forms of superstition, and mournfully uttered in the suicide of the Stoics. It met the spiritual necessities of the world, confessed in the philosophy of Plato, expressed in the superstitions of all nations—the necessity for some human manifestation of the Divine, that might be understood by all, and become a household word of joy, and peace, and hopefulness. It introduced the idea of our common human dignity; and from this the freethinkers had taken the doctrine of human brotherhood, which never existed till Christ came as the brother of all men. Indeed, till the year one, the freethinkers never had a penny of their own—they were always poor, and every piece in their possession was a marked coin stolen from the Christian's till, and defaced in theirs. No better demonstration was needed of the true cause of progress than a comparison of all the results of human effort till Christ, and in all the nations where the gospel was not received, with the eighteen centuries in which Christian nations alone had progressed in every science and art, in commerce, enterprise, charity, freedom, and morality. The gospel infused a new spirit of heroism into the common character, creating a new development of individual independence against state and priest—the secret of all real progress. It was true there had been of late a few instances of imprisonment for infidel opinions—a thing against which he protested as a disgrace to the Christian religion: it had happened by the laws of the State, and not by the laws of Christ. Mr. Grant then alluded to Mr. Holyoake's imprisonment at Gloucester; specially alluding to his preparation for suicide; to the neglect of his friends, which Mr. Grant instanced as a proof of the inability of Secularism to inspire its followers with charity; and other circumstances which he contended might lead one to suppose that the imprisonment was courted in order to acquire a character for endurance. He then compared the sufferings of Secularists with those of the Christians in the time of Nero, and of the converts at Madagascar, where, he said, nineteen persons at one execution refused to recant even when partly let down a rock over which they were to be hurled, thus exhibiting the true heroism of Christianity in commencing the great battle of liberty for human thought, and bequeathing this noble spirit to the world as part of the New Testament in the blood of Christ and his followers.

Mr. Holyoake, referring to his imprisonment, said he made preparations for suicide in the event of insanity overtaking him—a calamity which he dreaded more than death—and he would take the like precaution again. Suicide was a crime if it was cowardice shrinking from duty; but it was an appalling necessity in the face of that calamity which reduced a man below the beast, and converted his patient suffering into a disgrace of his cause. Respecting the desertion of friends he (Mr. Holyoake) would direct attention to a pamphlet lately published by the Rev. Mr. Massingham, in which he would see that the treatment experienced by some Independent ministers was far worse than any which the Secular leaders had occasion to complain of. If Mr. Grant wanted a passage to justify the young man who died in reliance on his faith, he would read Psalm xcvii. 10: "No evil shall befall thee, neither shall any plague come nigh thy dwelling, for he shall give his angels charge concerning thee." And if it was said that David was not a

Christian, he would read Christ's emphatic words: "Take no thought, saying, What shall we eat?" &c. Surely the young man might reasonably rely upon such promises as these. Mr. Grant, on the previous evening, had introduced the analogy of the judge and the physician in answer to his (Mr. Holyoake's) arguments against the last judgment. Lord Campbell's judicial duties were certainly necessary; but if he were all powerful and all good, he would never first create men whom he knew would come to be criminals, and then condemn them eternally for being so. The physician told men they would die if they did not follow his recipe, but he did not tell them they would be damned. They thanked him for telling them the natural consequences of their conduct; but they would not thank him if he made the consequences, and made those consequences eternal. Mr. Grant's argument on the two Christs of Scripture was a still more painful failure. It was said that every true man included two men—yes, but not, as in the case of Christ, two contradictory men. Gentleness and firmness might be united, but not gentleness and vengeance. To say that the Lord of love was also the Lord of hell was to reconcile the angel and the fiend. Mr. Holyoake then contended that Mr. Grant had virtually given up many points held by evangelical Christians, and that he had spoken, in turns, as a disciple of Combe, Swedenborg, and Voltaire, and finally as a Secularist. He came into the debate as an evangelical Christian, but no one knew what he would be when he went out—for he had actually explained away or denied the most seductive features of Christianity, as freethinking perversions and unpardonable misrepresentations. Mr. Holyoake concluded by contending that Secularism would be more effective than Christianity in aiding human progress—that it would bring about the culture attained in Greece before the days of the Bible, but in a purer and more universal sense—that it secured the realization of this life, and established a fair desert in any future existence.

Mr. Grant said he had already shown what Grecian culture was before Christ, by quoting from the infidel historian Hume, who stated that in those days an Athenian man of merit might be a parricide, a traitor, a perjurer, and an assassin, and yet have statues erected to his honour, and orations uttered in his praise. As to Mr. Holyoake's precautions for suicide, through fear of insanity, such a thing had never been thought of by any Christian martyr for two thousand years. He had read a passage from the 91st Psalm as a grand verse out of the New Testament—the very passage which Satan quoted to our Lord in his temptation, when Christ rebuked him by another quotation from Scripture, "Thou shalt not tempt the Lord thy God," by the folly and absurdity of a secular providence. Mr. Grant said he was not bound to maintain Mr. Holyoake's burlesque of Christian doctrines, but Christian doctrines themselves. He denied that they had been impugned by valid arguments, and asserted that Mr. Holyoake had completely failed to establish any of the benefits which he had claimed for Secularism. His first proposition (the importance of this life) was an impertinence. His second, science the providence of man, falsely assumed that Christians neglected any of the aids afforded by God's providence, that they relied on spiritual dependence to travel without carriages, or live without food, or succeed without industry; and omitted all consideration of the fact that science flourished nowhere so much as where the New Testament was respected and was free. The third proposition, morality independent of scripture, was a bare irrelevance, and had been stated in several senses. It had been argued that the foundation of morals was in human nature; this was true, but the foundation was not of itself sufficient—there must be a house as well. Mathematics had their foundation in human nature; but that did not destroy the necessity for accredited books. Reason was founded in human nature; yet Mr. Holyoake would not like to hear it said that we could do without his *Reasoner*. Mr. Grant then passed in review many of the topics which had been debated on previous evenings. He justified the use of Paul's anathemas by saying that it merely meant excommunication or separation, which, he said, Mr. Holyoake had recommended with reference to certain Secularists, and he had therefore no right to complain of it in the apostles. With reference to the punishment inflicted on unbelievers, he said Secularism was no better than Christianity in that respect, for it pursued a man to the grave, as long as the man lasted—it could do no more, and so far its punishment was eternal. The great hardship, he said, according to Secularists, was, that there was but one gospel; men must take that or be lost. But had the Secularists two means of salvation? He said: "I must go by this train or be punished by delay. But why this train? Why should I be bound to believe Bradshaw or fail to reach my journey's end? True, there is but one sun to see by; but why should I be shut up to that? Truth is one; but why should it not be true that we might have a choice? There is only one way of eating, and we can live only in that way; but why should my judgment be bound up? and where is the charity of my opponent in stating this fact?" He (Mr. Grant) knew not who could digest such logic.

Mr. Holyoake said it was strange, if Paul's anathemas merely meant separation, that the translators should have chosen such a word as "accursed." But this separation was recommended that the true disciples might not be "partakers of their sins." Here was an everlasting assumption of the sinfulness of unbelief—a principle ever to be reprobated, and never acknowledged or acted upon by Secularists. Such a principle, he contended, justified persecution; and if Christians believed it they lacked only the power or the courage to put it into practice. He then urged that the idolatry of the Bible was the ruin of progress, inasmuch as there was no tyranny or cruelty that might not be



notified in its pages, and that had not been practised in its name.

Mr. Grant, after some preliminary remarks, read several extracts from the *Reasoner*, admitting that Christianity was beneficial, and the only possible means of moving the age in which it appeared; and argued thence that it could not possibly be open to the accusations which Secularists had made against it. He endeavoured to show that it had a mission to perform now as well as then; that Secularism was totally inadequate to the wants of the world; and that, with all its opposition, it could never effect the overthrow of Christianity, which, in spite of all its opponents, would still remain for the healing and preservation of the nations.

The umpire announced that the report of the discussion (extending to 300 or 400 pages) would be shortly published at a price not exceeding 2s. He also intimated that he should deliver a lecture in review of the whole discussion, in the Cowper-street School-room, on Thursday (to-morrow) evening, at half-past seven o'clock.

On the motion of Mr. Grant, seconded by Mr. Holyoake, the thanks of the meeting were voted to the umpire, the chairmen, and joint committees, and to the *Nonconformist*, *Christian Times*, *Patriot*, and *Banner*, for their fair and impartial reports of the proceedings.

The discussion then terminated.

#### THE PEACE CONFERENCE AND THE EARL OF ABERDEEN.

On Saturday, the deputation appointed at the late Conference of the Friends of Peace at Manchester, to present an address to the Earl of Aberdeen, waited upon his lordship, by appointment, at Downing-street. Among those present were the following gentlemen:—T. Milner Gibson, Esq., M.P., Richard Cobden, Esq., M.P., Joseph Hume, Esq., M.P., William Brown, Esq., M.P., George Hadfield, Esq., M.P., William Laslett, Esq., M.P., Joseph Brotherton, Esq., M.P., Joseph Crook, Esq., M.P., James Bell, Esq., M.P., Frank Crossley, Esq., M.P., James Kershaw, Esq., M.P., W. A. Wilkinson, Esq., M.P., William Ewart, Esq., M.P., J. B. Smith, Esq., M.P., Edward Miall, Esq., M.P., John Cheetham, Esq., M.P.; Samuel Gurney, Esq., G. W. Alexander, Esq., Edward Smith, Esq., Sheffield, Joseph Sturge, Esq., Birmingham, Henry Pease, Esq., Darlington, Samuel Gurney, jun., Esq., John Lee, Esq., LL.D., Lawrence Heyworth, Esq., Liverpool, Frederick Ashby, Esq., Staines, George Edmunds, Esq., Birmingham, Robert Charlton, Esq., Bristol, E. F. Collins, Esq., Hull, John Morland, Esq., Croydon, Richard Storry, Esq., Croydon, J. D. Bassett, Esq., Leighton, Samuel Lucas, Esq., Hitchin, William Edwards, Esq., London, Russell Jeffrey, Esq., Rev. John Burnet, Joseph Cooper, Esq., Rev. Henry Richard, Charles Gilpin, Esq., James Ellis, M.D., Samuel Carter, Esq., Henry Storry, Esq., Thomas Beggs, Esq., Rev. Clement Dukes, Rev. Edward Giles, John Jenkins, Esq., Alfred Rosling, Esq., J. Livesey, Esq.; Messrs. Perry, Alsop, Bendall, Jones, &c.

Mr. T. Milner Gibson, M.P., introduced the deputation by remarking that it did not represent any particular locality, but one composed of gentlemen from Manchester, Leeds, Hull, and various other parts of the country, who had met at the recent Peace Conference at Manchester. Their object was to call the attention of the Government to the evils resulting from large standing armaments in time of peace—not merely with relation to the present moment, but as a question of permanent policy. They wished the Government to endeavour, by diplomatic influence, to effect a reduction of these armaments. Efforts had been made to excite the feelings of the English nation against the French Government and people, and much irritation and alarm had been the result; but this circumstance furnished only an additional reason for the adoption of the course of policy which he had suggested. He wished to add, that the object of the deputation was limited to the practical measures to which he had referred, and did not seek to enforce those abstract views on the Peace question which some of the members of the deputation individually held. Mr. Gibson then introduced the secretary, the Rev. Henry Richard, who read the address, which was as follows:—

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF ABERDEEN, THE FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY.

My Lord,—We have been deputed to wait upon your lordship by the Conference of the Friends of Peace, which met at Manchester on the 27th and 28th of January.

This meeting consisted of more than five hundred gentlemen of station and character, from all parts of the United Kingdom, including seventeen members of Parliament, the chief magistrates of several of our largest towns, more than seventy ministers of religion, and a large body of merchants, manufacturers, and professional men, representing, we believe, not their own sentiments only, but those also of many of their fellow citizens, inferior to no class in this country for their intelligence and moral and religious worth. Among the resolutions passed by this assembly was the following:—

"That the standing armaments with which the Governments of Europe menace each other, amid professions of mutual friendship and confidence, being a prolific source of social immorality, financial embarrassment, and national suffering, while they excite constant disquietude and irritation among the nations, and imminently jeopardize the continuance of peace, this Congress would earnestly urge upon the Governments the imperative necessity of entering upon a system of international disarmament."

On this subject, my lord, we were appointed respectfully to represent to your lordship the sentiments of the Conference. They look with the deepest regret and alarm upon the present system of enormous peace establishments which prevails in Europe, under which the governments of the most civilized nations in the world are constantly augmenting their forces on a principle of reciprocal rivalry, to which it is impossible to see any rational or probable limit. It is calculated that there are more than three millions of men under arms in Europe, the very flower of its youth and manhood, withdrawn from all the occupations of productive industry, and maintained in enforced idleness at an expense to the rest of the community, of, at least, one hundred and twenty millions of pounds sterling annually,

This gigantic incarnation of brute force, lifting up its head in the very centre of Christendom, forms a standing and bitter sarcasm on that religion of peace and good will which all these nations profess to believe, while it entails the most fearful practical evils upon all the highest interests of society—restraining the development of liberty—demoralizing the character of communities—fomenting a warlike spirit among the people—imminently jeopardizing the continuance of peace, by keeping the nations in a constant state of reciprocal jealousy and suspicion, exhausting the resources of the states to such an extent as to menace with bankruptcy the exchequers of almost all European countries, and leading, by excessive taxation and the intolerable oppression of military service, to misery, crime, discontent, and revolution. "Is not the time come," to employ the language of that illustrious statesman whom your lordship so powerfully aided to give commercial freedom to this country—"Is not the time come when the powerful countries of Europe should reduce those military armaments which they have so sedulously raised? Is not the time come when they should be prepared to declare that there is no use in such overgrown establishments? What is the advantage of one power greatly increasing its army and navy? Does it not see that if it possesses such increase for self-protection and defence the other powers will follow its example? The consequence of this state must be, that no increase of relative strength will accrue to any one power, but there must be a universal consumption of the resources of every country in military preparations."

"What," continues Sir Robert Peel, "is at present the danger of foreign invasion compared to the danger of producing dissatisfaction and discontent, and curtailing the comforts of the people by undue taxation? The answer must be this—that the danger of aggression is infinitely less than the danger of those sufferings to which the present exorbitant expenditure must give rise." It is difficult to conceive what rational justification can be pleaded for the continuance of a system so fraught with suffering to the people and with danger to the governments. To the reason usually assigned in its defence, that in order to preserve peace it is necessary to be prepared for war, it would be impossible to reply in language more reasonable and conclusive than that employed by your lordship in the House of Lords in 1849:—"I am disposed," your lordship observed on that occasion, "to dissent from the maxim which has of late years received very general assent, that the best security for the continuance of peace was to be prepared for war; that is a maxim which might have been applied to the nations of antiquity and to society in a comparatively barbarous and uncivilized state, when warlike preparations cost but little, but it is not a maxim which ought to be applied to modern nations, when the facilities of the preparations for war are very different. Men, when they adopted such a maxim, and made large preparations in time of peace that would be sufficient in time of war, were apt to be influenced by the desire to put the efficiency to the test, that all their great preparations and the result of their toil and expense might not be thrown away. I think, therefore, that it is no security to any country, against the chances of war, to incur great expense, and make preparations for warlike purposes. I cannot be at ease as regards the stability of peace until I see a great reduction in the establishments of Europe. Such should be the great object of all governments, and more especially of the government of this country."

We are instructed, my lord, respectfully to suggest that your lordship's present position is eminently favourable for carrying into effect these admirable sentiments, by making an overture, in any form which to your lordship may seem good, to the various governments of Europe to enter simultaneously upon a reduction of these oppressive military establishments.

But we would wish more especially to express our conviction of the necessity at this moment of endeavouring to apply your lordship's wise policy to the unsatisfactory relations of England and France, between which great and civilized countries a spirit of armed rivalry is now, and has for some time been carried on, which, if it do not tend to war, seems to promise a continual and indefinite increase of warlike expenditure; for, as these hostile preparations have no reference to any specific ground of quarrel, there is no necessary, or indeed probable, termination to such a ruinous rivalry, unless it be met by diplomacy in the spirit to which your lordship has given your sanction. And, moreover, we would suggest that these armaments, being mainly of a maritime character, admit of none of the pleas of maintaining internal order which are sometimes urged in the case of the military establishments of the continent.

In conclusion, we would add, in all sincerity, that to your lordship's hands may our cause be most appropriately entrusted. Your recorded opinions, your known conciliatory temper in the administration of our foreign affairs, and the courage with which you have maintained your views, even when they were opposed to the momentary impulses of public feeling, all point to your lordship as the minister to whom may be confided the task of placing our international relations on a footing more in consonance with the spirit of the age; and of assigning to diplomatists the new and beneficent functions of mitigating their country's burdens, guarding us from the repetition of degrading alarms and panics, and substituting for the suspicion and hate, which now characterise our relations, reciprocal sentiments of confidence and friendship.

(Signed)

GEORGE WILSON, Chairman.  
HENRY RICHARD, Secretary.

The Earl of Aberdeen said that he had never met any deputation with whose objects he more completely agreed than the present. No one could more earnestly, he might say more passionately, desire the attainment of these objects as a security for the peace of Europe than he did, and he believed that by no other means could any government more effectually promote the happiness of mankind, and bring real glory to this nation. These opinions he had not adopted recently. They had often formed the subject of discussion ten years ago with his late eminent friend Sir Robert Peel; but at that period the state of Europe was, perhaps, more favourable than it now is for carrying out the plans proposed. Admitting, as he had done, the duty of the Government, they must consider the subject in a practical point of view. Strongly desiring the attainment of this important object, they must look at the measures of a practical nature by which it must be carried out. First, there was the influence of their own example; and he might say on this point, that the military measures into which the Government had entered (whether those measures were right or wrong) were entirely on the principle of defence, and he thought they were not inconsistent with his views formerly expressed in Parliament. What he meant to say was, that if a country kept an army of 300,000 or 400,000 men, there was great danger lest they might be disposed to indulge the taste in which such forces originated. But the arrangements here were not at all of an aggressive character. There had existed in the country, as had been remarked, a strong feeling of alarm, and, had the Government desired it, they might easily have availed themselves of this feeling, and have greatly increased the armaments. But, whatever difference of opinion might exist as to the wisdom of the measures adopted, and they were fairly open to criticism, their sincere desire had been to do nothing more than was necessary, according to the opinion of competent judges in such matters. He admitted that the danger of aggression had been enormously exaggerated; yet he thought that a great country like ours ought not to be left at the mercy of even the most pacific nation. With respect to the definite measures proposed by the deputation, he doubted whether, in the present state of

Europe, such proposals would be listened to as favourably as they might have been ten years ago; but he again assured the deputation that, whether their object was attained or not, it would not be for the want of an inclination on his part to promote it. He would keep the subject constantly in view, and no one could more earnestly desire so happy a result than himself.

Mr. Cobden, in acknowledging the kindness and courtesy with which his lordship had received the address, remarked that the deputation were unanimously desirous that, by means of diplomatic communications, an attempt should be made to put a stop to the rivalry of hostile preparations which were carried on between ourselves and France, and, if possible, to effect a *pro rata* reduction of the forces of the two countries. He thought it would allay all irritation if it were publicly known that the two governments were in friendly communication upon the subject. He was in constant correspondence with parties in France, in whom he had the most implicit confidence, and he was satisfied there was no foundation for the fears of aggression from that country; but if the Government were to enter into diplomatic communications with France they would be in a position to contradict such alarming rumours authoritatively. Such a course was not without precedent, and he cited the convention between America and England, to limit the amount of naval force to be kept by the two countries on the lakes which separate the United States from Canada. He wished, in conclusion, to explain, that whilst many gentlemen present entertained conscientious convictions in opposition to war under every pretence, yet that they did not seek by their presence to enforce upon his lordship the practical application of their views; but all those present, as well as those whom they represented, wished to see an effort made by our Government to bring reason and common sense to bear upon the evil of our large warlike preparations in time of peace; and although the objects and motives of the Peace party, as it was called, had been grossly misrepresented, he had no doubt that his lordship would be sustained by the public opinion of the country, if he would undertake to carry out practically the reasonable plan which they had submitted to him.

Mr. Hume urged upon Lord Aberdeen, as the head of the Government, the consideration of this subject, on the ground of the enormous expenditure, the war establishments costing £17,000,000 per annum. This became specially important, from the peculiar circumstances of the country, occasioned by the discovery of gold in Australia. Already the wages of labour began to affect the cost of production so seriously that the British manufacturer could not compete with his foreign competitor. This was a great mercantile and manufacturing country, and those interests must be preserved. The only practicable way of lessening the cost of production to which he had referred was by removing many of the taxes which pressed upon industry; and he looked confidently to the present Government to remove such pressure. He saw, however, small hope of such measures being adopted, unless a reduction could be made in our naval and military establishments.

Mr. S. Gurney asked permission to add a few words. From the position he occupied in connexion with mercantile affairs, he had an opportunity of knowing the state of opinion among the mercantile community, not only in this country, but he might say throughout the world, and especially and very extensively in France. His belief was that there was no unfriendly feeling in France towards this country until it had been excited by our own warlike preparations and the comments of the press. But he feared that now there was more bad feeling excited on both sides than had existed since 1815. He was one of those who believed that the great principle of Peace was in accordance with the doctrines of the New Testament, but he admitted that this was not the time to argue that question. But, on the ground of ordinary experience, he thought that when two great nations were arming themselves in this way, and looking with defiance at each other, that the danger was very great of their coming into collision. The war spirit was aroused by such means, and was more likely to proceed to active aggression. The consequences of a war would be most disastrous. The amount of property that might be said to be afloat in our mercantile navy, and which could not be protected except by the good understanding of different nations, could not be estimated at less than eighty millions. He had no doubt that a diplomatic negotiation of a conciliatory nature between the two Governments on the subject of their armaments could not fail to exercise the happiest influence on public opinion in both countries.

After a short reply from the Earl of Aberdeen, the deputation retired.

THE PRINCE DE JOINVILLE AND THE NAVIES OF FRANCE AND ENGLAND.—Some correspondence has recently passed between Captain Townshend, R.N., and the Prince de Joinville, respecting a passage in a pamphlet issued by his Royal Highness, in 1852, stating that a frigate which formed part of the British fleet, under Admiral Sir Robert Stopford, in 1839, was left at Besika Bay for the purpose of observing the French movements. Captain Townshend, as commander of the frigate in question (the "Tyne"), contradicts this statement, asserting that the reason for her being ordered to remain at Besika Bay was, because despatches were expected from Constantinople. He further expresses his regret that his Royal Highness, whose family had ever received kindness and courtesy from this country, should, in his pamphlet, have evinced jealousy and animosity towards us, and spoken vauntingly of the superiority of the French Navy. The letter concludes by stating the gallant captain's belief that if a collision should take place between the two countries, the result would justify the confidence England entertained that "every man would do his



duty." The Prince, in his reply, which appears in French, withdrew the assertion in the obnoxious passage, stating that it was furnished to him by his comrades at Constantinople. He disclaims any feeling of animosity towards England, and expresses his admiration of the institutions which permit him to find a refuge in the country. At the same time he asserts that, if more should be expected than that he should pay for the hospitalities he receives, he would leave the country. His Royal Highness's letter concludes with an expression of confidence in the naval force of France, which it had been his duty to endeavour to render as effective as possible.

### Europe and America.

The news from France is again very meagre. The Council of State have been again discussing the Budget of 1854, and, as the Emperor is said to have determined upon "an equilibrium," they have a hard task.

The *Moniteur* announces that M. de Lacour is appointed Minister of France in Constantinople, and M. de Bourqueney in Vienna. The appointment of General Lacour was very generally looked upon as a confirmation of the rumour that France had offered herself as mediator between Austria and Turkey.

All the prisoners arrested on February 6th have now been set at liberty, all hope of establishing a case of conspiracy having been abandoned, though most of them have been called upon to find bail.

The doctors of the law faculty of Gottingen have transmitted their collective opinion to Professor Gerwinus. They tell him that the charge against him, founded on his book, is absolutely ridiculous, and that the public prosecutor, when he comes to bring it to the test, will find that he has made a very absurd mistake.

The long debated commercial treaty between Austria and Prussia was signed at Berlin on the evening of the 19th inst. The following summary of its provisions is from the *Times* :—

As far as we are acquainted with the terms of this important convention, it leaves each party at liberty to regulate its own commercial tariff, subject to certain general principles of a liberal character. Thus, Austria renounces all prohibitory duties, except on the peculiar articles of salt, tobacco, gunpowder, and playing-cards, which are Government monopolies. The trade in raw materials, &c., as defined in the first schedule of the treaty, is free. All export duties on the produce of one State sold to the other are abolished. Navigation dues are equalized between the ships and ports of both countries. The consular agents of both countries are to protect the common interests of both. Transit dues are abolished, and access to the rivers, canals, and railroads, of both parties, is mutually conceded on the same terms. Provision is made for the introduction of a uniform monetary system. The present treaty is concluded for a period of twelve years, and at a suitable time commissioners are to consider the propriety of effecting a more intimate commercial union." It is further stated by the *Times*, that "the commercial adherents of Prussia in Germany are invited to accede to the treaty, as well as the commercial adherents of Austria in Italy, including, consequently, the Principalities of Parma, Modena, and Tuscany. On the other hand, as the essential object of the Darmstadt League of minor States was to obtain the certainty of closer commercial relations with Austria before they closed again with the conditions of the Prussian Zollverein, the principal purpose of that separate combination is secured, and it is probable that no further difficulties of moment will prevent the re-constitution of the Zollverein. Even Hanover is not indisposed to join the new compact; and it is desirable that the Northern States should throw into the scale their influence, favourable, as it is, to low import duties and foreign trade."

A Dresden journal states that the events at Milan have determined the authorities in Saxony to exercise a strict surveillance over everything, either nearly or distantly connected with political intrigues. Several individuals who have been in the habit of wearing hats of an eccentric shape have been ordered to lay them aside; and the Slavonian round hats, with or without ribbons, have been also prohibited.

A telegraphic message from Vienna of the 28th states that the Emperor had passed a good night, and that his symptoms were satisfactory. The assassin had been executed at eight o'clock in the morning.

The vigorous measures of the Austrian Government at Milan continue. They are convinced that Mazzini was still in that city. Such was the surveillance exercised, that coffins were opened at the gates in order to ascertain if Mazzini did not occupy the place of a corpse. A similar watch was kept along the frontier of Ticino, to arrest the dreaded chief, should he have succeeded in escaping from Milan. Finally, a telegraphic order had been forwarded to Venice and Trieste to send ships of war to cruise along the coasts of Venetia, the legations, and Tuscany. On the 19th, all the houses in Milan were ordered to be illuminated by way of rejoicing for the preservation of the Emperor's life. The estates of several Lombard emigrants were to be sequestered, and amongst them those of the Duke and Count Litta.

The *Milan Gazette* announces that the Emperor of Austria has sent ten gold pieces to all the soldiers whose wounds received in the insurrection of the 6th are severe, and five to those whose wounds are but slight. The number of Austrian soldiers wounded on the 6th was seventy-three, ten of whom have died.

The *Opinione* of Turin, of the 24th, publishes a letter from Genoa of the 23rd, which states that the steamer had brought news from Leghorn that some sailors belonging to an English corvette there, being

on shore, had cried out "*Viva Italia!*" and had been instantly arrested by the Austrians. Some stated that, at the earnest protestations of the English captain, the Austrians had set the sailors at liberty, but others, who thought themselves better informed, declare that the Austrians have refused to release them, and that in consequence the corvette had sailed to bring the English squadron to support the honour of its flag. The inhabitants are forbidden to appear on the bastions from six o'clock in the evening till seven in the morning. The Milan arrests have been 500 in number, and continue every day. The number of individuals executed is said to be seventeen.

According to Turin letters of the 21st the Sardinian Government was persevering in the expulsion of refugees supposed to be dangerous. A number of them were to be removed to Genoa, and embarked on board the British war steamer "*Retribution*," and others in the American frigate "*Cumberland*."

A letter from Milan of the 19th ult. mentions that the Ticinese menaced with expulsion had petitioned against the execution of that measure. The Governor had appointed a Commission to examine their memorial, but hitherto very few exceptions had been made. The 4,500 or 5,000 natives of that canton will have to quit Milan, and between 18,000 and 20,000 more the Lombardy-Venetian Kingdom. 3,900 natives of Ticino, expelled from Lombardy, had already arrived in the canton. Two thousand more were expected. There are in the canton of Ticino 5,800 Austrians, and 9,000 in the rest of Switzerland. The blockade is so vigorous that even the delivery of salt, stipulated by a recent treaty, is not effected. Even salt that has been paid for is retained.

The Federal Council of Switzerland adopted the following resolution on Monday week:—"The Federal decision upon the safe keeping (internement) of the Italian refugees shall be carried into effect. Persons compromised shall be expelled. Information of this decision shall be given to Austria, and she shall be requested to raise the blockade."

Intelligence from Montenegro is very vague. There have been no further conflicts between the Montenegrins and the Turks of any moment. It is stated that Prince Daniel is advancing against Omer Pacha to Orlija Laka, and it is expected that a decisive battle must shortly take place. Omer Pacha's army, including the irregular troops, amounts to 55,000 or 60,000 men. The Czar has sent several officers, among them a colonel of the general staff, to assist the Montenegrins.

Intelligence from Constantinople is still somewhat conflicting. To the demands of Austria (which we stated in our last number) the Porte replied on the 9th ult., rejecting the ultimatum, and placing itself under the joint protectorate of France and England. It is reported in a letter from Vienna, that not only Count Leiningen, but the whole of the Austrian Legation, had left Constantinople. The Count is said to have declined the mediation of France and England, and presented a second ultimatum. Subsequent telegraphic advices state that Count Leiningen has returned to Trieste, "the Ottoman Porte having agreed to all the demands which Austria had addressed to it." What these demands are is not stated.

The Russian difficulty with respect to the holy places has yet to be settled. Prince Menschikoff has been sent to Constantinople to demand satisfaction in this matter. The character of the Prince's negotiations appears in the fact, that, together with diplomatic functions, he is invested with the command in chief of the three *corps d'armée* assembled in Bessarabia and on the Turkish frontier.

Advices from Boston come down to the 16th inst. Washington advices of the 12th state that General Pierce's Cabinet was formed. The *New York Herald* gives the names and offices of a portion of the new Cabinet. They are as follows:—Mr. Cushing, Secretary of State; Mr. Jefferson Davies, for the War Department; Commodore Stockton, for the Navy; Mr. Dobbin, Secretary of the Interior; Mr. Hogg, Secretary of the Treasury; and Governor McClelland, Postmaster-General.

The debate on the Munroe doctrine in Congress had been again adjourned. Mr. Davis reported his bill for the adjustment of the fishery question, which was postponed.

The immigration returns for January for the port of New York show a remarkable falling off as compared with the corresponding month of any year since 1840.

### THE KAFIR WAR.

Intelligence has been brought from the Cape of Good Hope down to the 24th ult., by the "*Indiana*." Moshesh, the Basuta Chief, evincing no disposition to pay the fine imposed upon him by the Assistant-Commissioners Hogg and Owen, General Cathcart, as we already knew, had entered the Sovereignty of the Orange River at the head of two thousand men, demanding of the reluctant Chief, under pain of reprisals at the end of three days, ten thousand cattle and one thousand horses. This brought Moshesh to the Governor's camp. During the parley which ensued, Moshesh pleaded the difficulty of collecting so many cattle, and urged that the time should be extended to six days. The Governor, however, was inexorable. The only relaxation he could be induced to make was, that the day on which the interview took place should not be counted as one of the three. On the third day, the 18th of December, the Chief's son, Nehemiah, came in with 3,500 head of cattle; but, no more appearing the next day, the British force marched, accompanied by the Governor, and a combined attack

was made in three columns upon the Berea Mountain, where vast droves of cattle were known to be collected. A desperate resistance was encountered, no fewer than 6,000 armed Basuta horsemen assailing the troops in the plain, while, on the mountain, large bodies on foot used every effort to prevent the cattle from being captured. The first column was led by the General in person. His Excellency rode forward to give an opportunity for a parley, and was saluted with a shot; upon which the cavalry extended and advanced, and the enemy were dispersed by two rounds of shrapnel, fleeing towards the main stronghold, Thaba Bossigo. The infantry were then brought up, and the column moved forward to the point where the two others were directed to meet. "Whilst in this position," the report states, "the enemy were collecting, in fresh patches of horsemen, in all directions; those approaching within distance being driven back. On the clearing away of a thunderstorm and rain, the enemy suddenly displayed his whole force. Masses of horsemen were observed to move from the Thaba Bossigo Poort to turn out right, whilst large bodies of them extended along our front. These movements were conducted with the utmost order and regularity." Colonel Eyre's column, meantime, swept over the summit of the mountain. Favoured by the rocky acclivity, the enemy disputed the passage with great determination; but, on the troops cresting the heights, they dispersed and fled in all directions, great numbers of them being killed and some taken prisoners. 30,000 head of cattle were captured, but, owing to the small number of mounted men, it was found impossible to retain more than 1,500. Thus encumbered, the column was descending to the point of rendezvous, when two or three hundred mounted men who suddenly appeared in front, some with white bands on their heads and bearing lances, were taken for his Excellency's escort; and, before the error was discovered, Captain Faunce, 73rd Regiment, with two or three men, fell into the ambuscade and were killed. The enemy increased, and the column was pressed upon by 700 or 800 mounted men, who several times charged within two or three hundred yards, but recoiled before the covering skirmishers, who coolly lay down to receive them; and some rockets, skillfully sent in among them by Captain the Hon. G. Devereaux, at last put them to flight. At a subsequent period of the day, this column was surrounded on all sides by from 6,000 or 7,000 mounted men, through whom they gallantly fought their way. "Our position," Colonel Eyre writes, "was most critical; but the coolness and steadiness of the men, though opposed to overwhelming numbers—at the close, too, of a long and arduous day, during which we had not been able to halt once for refreshment—was all that a soldier need desire." While these operations were in progress, the third column, under Lieutenant-Colonel Napier, proceeded round the south-east base of the mountain, to intercept cattle. A large drove was secured, the enemy making but little resistance; but shortly afterwards the rear-guard was suddenly attacked and driven in by about 700 mounted men. A desperate conflict ensued, the enemy striving to outflank the troops, who were greatly impeded by the rugged nature of the ground. This, however, was prevented; and, on reaching open ground, a splendid charge was made by the Lancers, which sent the enemy flying in all directions. The cattle were again collected; and, although repeated attempts were made to retake them, 4,500 head and 55 horses were conveyed to the camp.

The loss of life on both sides was lamentably great. It is stated, that from 500 to 700 of the Basutas were killed; the destructive Minié rifle, with which a large proportion of the troops were armed, making terrible havoc. On the part of the British force, there were killed, 1 officer, 4 non-commissioned officers, and 33 privates; wounded, 2 officers, 4 non-commissioned officers, and 9 privates. The cattle captured were believed to fall considerably short of the 10,000 demanded. Opportunely for the prestige of the British name in South Africa, on the afternoon of the following day, a messenger arrived in camp, bearing a flag of truce, and a letter to General Cathcart, announcing the submission of Moshesh, which was accepted by the General, who returned a reply stating that he considered past obligations fulfilled, and hoping that Moshesh would take measures for preventing such abuses in future. The letter ends, "I subscribe myself your friend, George Cathcart." Having issued a proclamation, declaring that peace with Moshesh was restored, and empowering the Boers of the Sovereignty to organize themselves for self-defence, and for the protection, security, and recovery of their property in case of need, his Excellency (according to promise) broke up his camp and returned to the colony, the troops falling back on their former positions in the neighbourhood of Kafirland.

The Eastern provinces were still in a disturbed state. The banditti maintained a system of rapine, attended occasionally with murder.

### FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

INDIA.—The steam-ship "*Adria*," which left Alexandria on the 18th inst., brings the following news from India:—"The Burmese occupy the Aeng Pass with a large force. Pegu, (the province, we suppose,) has been again occupied by a large force of Burmese." They raised the siege (of the town) on the 8th and 9th of January, and marched to the defence of Scheygyt upon learning that General Steel was advancing upon that place. The Burmese have retired from Promé and from Meadami. It is said that a revolution has taken place at Ava, by which the old king has been deposed and driven out, and that the new king has recalled the troops to Ava, and desires peace. Fever and diarrhoea prevailed among our



troops; and were increasing. The insurrection in China caused considerable devastation."

The calorific ship "Ericsson" was to proceed to sea on a trial trip in order to test the working of her machinery and ascertain her rate of speed. She was to be out seven days.

There appears to be no end to the discoveries of gold and other precious metals. It is now announced that gold and auriferous quartz have been found in New Zealand, and a belief prevailed that the island teemed with treasure.

The Parisian *Charivari* has been prohibited throughout the whole extent of the Austrian Monarchy.

**AUSTRALIA.**—The date of the accounts from Australia *via* the Cape of Good Hope, is about a fortnight later than that of the previous intelligence. The entire shipments of gold to England during the interval are not stated, but the fact of a total of £455,000 having been sent from Melbourne within seven days—namely, from November 20th to November 26th, demonstrates that from the present period, although £1,400,000 has reached us within the past few days, a steady succession of large arrivals may be anticipated. The Sydney mail steamer is supposed to have started on her return passage on the 1st December, the "Great Britain" on the 1st January, and the "Melbourne" about the middle of the present month.

**DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.**—A fire broke out on Thursday morning, shortly after 2 o'clock a.m., on the premises of Messrs. Pawson and Co., warehousemen, St. Paul's Churchyard. The fire seems to have originated in the kitchen department, at the top of the house, and, when the inmates were aroused, the flames had gained considerable ascendancy, all the passages being full of dense smoke. The greatest alarm prevailed for some time after the discovery, and, but for the providential means of escape afforded by an outlet on to the roof, and thence over the adjoining houses, great loss of life would have taken place. Mr. Pawson and his brother-in-law and partner, Mr. Ellerton, were both sleeping upon the premises, and they had only just time to escape. The upper portion of the premises is almost entirely destroyed, and a very costly quantity of lace and Coventry ribbons is burnt. The whole stock is also considerably damaged by water. The value of the property either damaged or destroyed is said to amount to about £50,000; the insurance companies will, consequently, be heavy losers.—The same morning a destructive fire took place on the premises of Mr. Greenwell, a wheelwright, in Emanuel-court, Redcross-street, Borough. Fortunately no lives were lost.—Yardbury House, one of the most ancient buildings in Devonshire, and at one time the seat of the Drake family, has been totally destroyed by fire.

**SYMPATHY WITH THE ITALIANS.**—At a meeting held on Wednesday in the National Hall, Holborn—addressed by Messrs. J. Stansfield, Thornton Hunt, Collett, Nicholas, and Dr. Epps—a petition to Parliament was adopted, protesting against foreign intervention in any future struggle Italy may think proper to engage in as necessary to her political emancipation. Mr. Hunt said that the friends of Italy in this country had looked forward to a movement in this month of February, and Mazzini left England some weeks ago, in order to take an active part in the movement. His first duty was to see what chances there were for a general rising in this month, and also as to the success of the effort. He was not long abroad before he discovered that the Austrian Government was fully aware of the intended rising, and he at once sent trusty persons throughout Italy to request the people to keep quiet; and all obliged their leader save a few young men at Milan.

**A MONSTER OF CRUELTY.**—The *Paulding Clarion*, a paper published in Mississippi State, has a horrible account of a Legree in real life. The journal suggests that the monster is mad. "On Thursday morning last, James Clark, a well-known citizen of the county of Clark, made an assault upon his negro woman for a cause which we have not heard stated. He then ordered her into a corner of the room, and commenced pitching his knife at her point foremost. As the knife would enter her flesh, he would compel his victim to draw it forth and return it to him. This demoniacal amusement was continued until the slave was covered with about fifty bleeding gashes. The same day he whipped his wife, cut her all over the head with his knife, not dangerously, we understand, but in a mass of cruel and painful punctures. He also cut off her eyelids. This strange drama wound up on Friday last by the commission of a murder. Clark, on that day, ordered his wife to go and call Lewis (a negro belonging to the family). She obeyed, but the slave refused to come—through dread of his enraged master, we suppose. Mrs. Clark returned, and was whipped by her husband for not bringing the negro. Five times was she sent upon this capricious mission, five times was it fruitless, and each time was she whipped for her failure. Clark then called to the slave, informing him that he would shoot him next morning. The negro, it seems, did not heed the warning, for while splitting rails the next day he was deliberately shot by his master. The wound was fatal. The negro ran about 300 yards and fell in mortal agony. Thus terminated one of the most barbarous transactions that it has ever been our painful and repugnant duty to record. Clark was arrested on Saturday last by a deputation of citizens, who, deemed it their duty to aid in bringing him to condign punishment. The verdict of the jury of inquest was, "Murder," and the justice committed Clark to gaol without bail."

## SHOCKING ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

A DIRECTOR KILLED.

In a fatal accident on the Great Western Railway, at Ealing, on Thursday morning, one of the directors of the railway was killed. The train was the up-express, which left Bristol at 8.10 in the morning. Correct time had been kept. The train consisted of an engine and tender, a luggage-van, two second-class and three first-class carriages; the latter being in the rear. A travelling-porter invariably accompanies the express-trains on the Great Western Railway, occupying a small iron box on one end of the tender, from which he commands a view of the train, and in case of necessity can communicate with the engine-driver without difficulty. The train was traversing the Ealing cutting, when the porter observed that the first of the three first-class carriages was off the rails, and swaying to and fro in a very alarming manner. He instantly got up and turned round to the driver, who was in the act of looking round at the moment, and who, observing that something was wrong, shut off his steam and reversed the engine. At this instant the coupling-chains between the second and first-class carriages gave way, and the first two of the latter ran up the embankment with fearful velocity. The first, on reaching the top, a height of about fifteen feet, toppled over and fell backwards upon that which followed, crushing three out of four of its compartments, and forcing it back on the main line, where it fell over on its side. The third carriage did not leave the rails. The first of the three first-class carriages was turned completely over, and lying upon its roof; the several compartments being more or less crushed, and the passengers imprisoned within. The second carriage had suffered most. In the centre compartment of this had been seated four of the directors of the railway on their way to the usual weekly Board meeting. The names of these four gentlemen were—Mr. Richard Potter, of Gloucester; Mr. Henry Simonds, of Reading; Dr. Richard Pritchard Smith, of Reading; and Mr. James Gibbs, of Clifton, near Bristol. The last-named gentleman was killed on the spot. Dr. Pritchard Smith, who was seated by his side, sustained a dislocation of the shoulder, and had a rib fractured. Mr. Potter and Mr. Simonds, who were seated in the same compartment, and opposite Mr. Gibbs and Dr. Pritchard Smith, had a most miraculous escape, and were not at all seriously hurt. There were several other officers of the Company and general passengers in this carriage, but none of them sustained any severe hurt. The passengers in the third carriage escaped with nothing more serious than the shock. The second-class passengers were quite unhurt. When assistance arrived, it was found necessary to break up the two carriages most damaged in order to extricate some of the passengers who were still completely wedged in. Mr. Adam Duff, of Reading, was seated in the first carriage: when it fell over on its roof his head became fixed firmly into the hole through which the lamp is ordinarily suspended, and it was with the utmost difficulty that he could be extricated. Some of his fingers were broken, but he was not otherwise seriously hurt. The body of Mr. Gibbs was frightfully mangled. Mr. Miller, of Warminster, received a terrible gash in his forehead. Mr. Ormerod, of Brazenose College, and Mr. Kelly, station-master at Birmingham, were severely hurt. In the evening, Dr. Smith and Mr. Miller were stated to be going on favourably.

The accident is supposed to have originated in the breaking of one of the "scroll irons," or "spring hangers," attached to the near leading wheel of the front first-class carriage. The consequence of this breakage would be to get the axle-box free, thereby giving the wheel a play which would necessarily, in a very short time, throw it off the line. The ballast is torn up for some 400 yards, indicating that the wheel or wheels had been off the rails before the coupling-chains broke.

On Saturday, Mr. Wakley held an inquest at the Feathers Inn, adjoining the Ealing station, on the body of James Gibbs, Esq., of Clifton-park, near Bristol, one of the directors of the Great Western Railway, who was killed on that line, on the morning of Thursday last. The jury unhesitatingly returned a verdict of "Accidental death." One of the jury directed the attention of the Company to the bad state of the rail on the down line.

**THE CITY RAILWAY TERMINUS.**—On Thursday the Court of Common Council met for the purpose of proceeding to the adjourned debate on the proposed City Railway Terminus Company's Bill. Ultimately the following amendment, moved by Mr. Deputy Banno, was carried by a majority of 16, in a Court of 154 members:—

That the report of the Improvement Committee be referred back to the committee, with instructions to confer with the Government on the whole of the projected improvements in Holborn-valley and Farringdon-street, in order to ascertain if Government will co-operate with the Corporation in accomplishing the whole of the plan proposed, and that, in the meantime, the progress of the bill now before Parliament be suspended.

**THE DARING ROBBERY AT MACCLESFIELD.**—Four men have been apprehended on suspicion of taking part in the robbery, on Sunday evening week, at the house of Mr. Dean, Park Green, Macclesfield, and they were yesterday brought before the magistrates for a remand until Monday next. The names of the men are Edward Roberts, William Jones, Henry Ford, and Patrick Parrott. These men were all apprehended at Manchester, by officers of the B division of police, as parties who had hired two coaches at Stockport, at a late hour on the night of the robbery, and were driven on to Manchester. They were brought up before the magistrates on Monday, and as the evidence against them was not complete, they were remanded till that day week.

## Ireland.

**THE SIX-MILE BRIDGE AFFRAY.**—The Clare Assizes were opened on Tuesday in last week; the principal trial of interest being that of the soldiers of the 31st Regiment, for the murder of several persons engaged in a riot near Six-mile Bridge, at the last general election. Mr. Justice Perrin charged the grand jury; laying down the law relating to the individual responsibilities of the soldiers. The grand jury then retired to hear the evidence and go through the voluminous depositions. After a long sitting, they ignored the bill preferred against the soldiers.

**THE LOSS OF THE "QUEEN VICTORIA."**—The coroner's jury have returned the following important verdict with respect to the only body recognised of those that have yet been discovered:—

We find that John Reardon, junior, came by his death by drowning, he being at the time a passenger on board the "Queen Victoria" steamer, from Liverpool to Dublin, which said steamer was wrecked on the morning of the 18th of February, 1853, off Howth, and that his death was occasioned by the culpable neglect of Captain Church and Thomas Davis, in not slackening speed in a snow storm, which obscured all lights, and they knowing they were approaching land.

Davis, the first mate, was then placed under arrest and committed, on the coroner's warrant, for trial on a charge of manslaughter, but bail was accepted and entered into for his appearance at the commission, himself in £100, and two sureties in £50. The jury returned a verdict in the other cases to the effect, that the bodies were found drowned in the Bay of Dublin.

**ENGLISH SETTLERS IN IRELAND.**—According to the *Evening Post*, the plan of creating English agriculturists in Ireland has proved a total failure. In Tipperary the experiment has been tried to a greater extent than in most other counties. There were, it appears, upwards of twenty very considerable farmers in different parts of that county, of whom more than a moiety have returned home. The *Post* doubts "whether Lord Derby will, after all, have made much by changing his Irish for his English tenants." Wages were higher last year in Tipperary than in Somersetshire; and this year, owing to the increased emigration, they are likely to be higher still.

**IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE RECENT RUN OF SEVERE WEATHER,** prices of all kinds of provisions have gone up nearly to the famine standard in the Dublin markets.

**ACCIDENT TO THE "AUSTRALIAN" STEAMER.**—On Thursday, the "Australian" sailed from Plymouth, just before five in the morning, and returned again into the Sound before six yesterday evening. She had reached sixty miles West-south-west of the Eddystone, when it was discovered that she had three feet of water in her engine-rooms. This rapidly increased to four feet, and nearly extinguished the port-engine fire. Pumps were set to work, but with little effect; so the ship was put about at three o'clock next morning. On reaching smooth water, the leak was reduced four or five inches per hour; but on entering the Sound, she had still three feet of water in the engine-room. A very heavy gale had prevailed during Thursday night, and had carried away her port life-boat. The vessel has been docked, the cause of the leak discovered, and it was hoped she would sail this day. The mails have been transhipped on board the Southampton packet, which leaves on Friday next with the Indian, China, and Australian mail, and will be sent *via* India and Singapore.

**THE STAFFORD-HOUSE MEMORIAL ON AMERICAN SLAVERY** has, it is stated, received between 300,000 and 400,000 signatures. The propriety of placing the address in the hands of Mrs. Stowe, on her arrival in England, five or six weeks hence, is at present under the consideration of the distinguished ladies with whom the idea of memorializing the women of America on the subject of slavery originated. The *Leeds Mercury* states that the memorial has received 10,615 signatures in that town. "We are glad to hear that it is intended to contribute in this town towards a substantial testimonial, to be presented to the authoress of that unrivalled and invaluable work ["Uncle Tom's Cabin"], Mrs. Beecher Stowe, on her approaching visit to this country."

**THE POLICE AND THE ORANGE GIRLS.**—Lord Palmerston, after a full inquiry into the circumstances attending the fine inflicted upon the Rev. J. G. Angley, for preventing a policeman from injuring an orange girl, has reversed the decision of the magistrate, and the fine has been repaid. At the same time his lordship informs the rev. gentleman that he was wrong in interfering with the policeman on the spot. "If you thought he had exceeded his duty, and the case was one which required notice, you should have represented the matter, in writing, to his lordship, in order that the proper and necessary steps might be taken. It was not at all necessary, for this purpose, that you should take the constable's number, as Lord Palmerston could easily have ascertained what constable was on duty on the spot at the time."

**SILK ROBBERIES AT MACCLESFIELD.**—Mr. Edward Horrocks, a silk manufacturer on a small scale, at Macclesfield, has been fined £20 for the unlawful possession of silk, and the silk itself was forfeited. The magistrates considered the circumstances of the possession of other silk very suspicious, but gave Horrocks the benefit of a doubt. The large manufacturers of Macclesfield have formed an association to prosecute cases similar to this: it has been estimated that they are plundered of silk worth £15,000 every year. Children are taught to pilfer small quantities; it is purchased of them at a very low price, and is worked up by small manufacturers, who are enabled to undersell the honest tradesmen.



**MISSION TO THE WORKING CLASSES.**—We have received a letter from the Rev. Brewin Grant (the pith of which only we can find room for) requesting us to announce that he is now open to engagements in connexion with the above object, to which a few Christian friends have enabled him to devote his time for three years.

The main purpose will be, to exhibit the grandeur and adaptation of the gospel to men, and not for mere controversy, except so far as it is sought by others, whilst every meeting will be open to questions or observations, under such restrictions as may be required for order and pertinence.

The agency will embrace the object of co-operation with all evangelical Christians. The friends in any locality desiring lectures will be expected to meet the expenses of travelling, &c., the support of the lecturer being provided for by others. My mission will be more explanatory than controversial, though the latter, whilst not sought, will be accepted with responsible and influential sceptics only.

**UPTON-ON-SEVERN.**—A new organ, built by Mr. Banfield, of Birmingham, was opened in the Baptist chapel of this town, on the 22nd inst., at half-past two o'clock, p.m. A sermon was preached by the Rev. William Landels, of Birmingham. Mr. W. Batchelor presided at the organ; the singing was conducted by a numerous and select choir from Birmingham, who kindly gave their services for the day. A public tea was provided in the Town Hall, after which a sacred concert was held. About 400 persons were present. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. T. Wilkinson and the Rev. A. Pitt (minister in the above place of worship). The collection in the chapel, and proceeds of the tea, amounted to £21 13s., and the whole cost of the organ has been raised.

**WESLEYAN METHODIST ASSOCIATION.**—The proprietors of the Sykes-street Tabernacle, Hull, having excluded the Wesleyan Methodist Association Society from that place of worship because they would not go over with them to the Wesleyan Reformers; the society has taken the Primitive Methodist Chapel in Mason-street, which they formerly occupied, but afterwards sold to the Primitives. On Sunday, February 20th, the chapel was formally re-opened by the Rev. R. Eckett, of London, who preached morning and evening; and in the afternoon by the Rev. W. Cocker (New Connexion). On Monday evening a tea-meeting was held in the school-room upon the premises, at which there were upwards of two hundred persons present. After tea the Rev. R. Eckett delivered a public lecture on "Question by Penalty," in the chapel, which was nearly filled, notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather. At the close of the lecture some of the Wesleyan Reformers proposed questions to Mr. Eckett in relation to the course taken by the Wesleyan Association upon this controverted subject. It was stated that Mr. D. Rowland, of Liverpool, had, on the previous Monday evening, made several allegations against the Association at a public meeting which was held by the Wesleyan Reformers in the Sykes-street Tabernacle, to which, on their being named to Mr. Eckett, he gave a positive negative, and stated that he would come down from London at his own expense to meet Mr. D. Rowland in Hull, for the purpose of publicly discussing with him those allegations. A vote of thanks was given to Mr. Eckett for his lecture, and also to the ladies who had gratuitously furnished the trays. The proceeds of the services will realize about £16.—*From a Correspondent.*

**INTERMENTS IN LAMBETH.**—The parish of Lambeth is in the agonies of an effort to get rid of interments within its bounds; a subject discussed at the vestry meeting on Thursday. It has been proposed to lay out land for the reception of the dead of the parish at Norwood—the ground not to extend over twenty-six acres, according to the Burial Act, &c. It has also been proposed to lay out the sum of £15,000 in the purchase of the ground. Resolutions were moved with the view of carrying out the plan; but it did not fare at all well in the long discussion that ensued. Ultimately the meeting was adjourned for a fortnight; the parochial authorities in the meantime to prepare estimates and adopt other measures.

**THE MANCHESTER MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.**—This institution having outgrown its present building, in Cooper-street, a proposition has been started for selling the present site, which has become very valuable for commercial purposes, and selecting a less expensive one in another part of the town. It is thought that the present erection and its site will sell for £6,000, and it is proposed to raise another £6,000 by public subscription, making a total of £12,000. A meeting was held at the Town Hall, Manchester, on Wednesday, when Mr. Oliver Heywood, banker, the president of the institution, took the chair, and, having explained the object, the following sums were subscribed as a commencement, amounting to nearly £2,000.

**COPYRIGHT LAW BETWEEN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.**—The *New York Herald* and a well-informed New York correspondent state that a copyright treaty, executed at Marshfield, by the late Daniel Webster and Mr. Crampton, the British Minister, has been returned from England, with the sanction and approval of the British Government, and is now under the consideration of Mr. Everett and Mr. Crampton. We understand that its provisions are similar to those of the international copyright treaty executed between France and England, thirteen months ago. Under its authority, the authors of "books, of dramatic works, of musical compositions, of drawings, of paintings, of sculptures, of engravings, of lithographs, and of any other works whatsoever of literature and the fine arts," published and copyrighted in the United States, will, *ipso facto*, enjoy all the rights and privileges which an English copyright would insure them in Great Britain; and, in like manner, a British copy-

right will possess the same legal authority in the United States as an entry in the clerk's office of the district court, pursuant to an act of Congress. The copyright or a translation of a work in a foreign language will, on compliance with these formalities, enjoy the same validity in both countries as that of an original work. The republication of articles in periodicals may be prohibited by a conspicuous notice affixed to the article, notifying the public that the author or publisher reserves the property of the same.

**MURDER BY STARVATION.**—An agricultural labourer named Cornish, has just been arrested, with his wife, at North Common, a hamlet in Gloucestershire, for the murder of the son of the former. The condition of the corpse confirms the conviction which a number of circumstances suggest, that the boy was deliberately starved to death. When weighed by the police the body, that of a boy eleven years old, weighed but twenty-seven pounds. During the boy's life he was again and again seen picking out his food from the troughs of the pigs, and once he was found covered with straw in a sty where he had lain twenty hours. The coroner's jury have returned against the prisoners a verdict of "Wilful Murder."

### Postscript.

Wednesday, March 2.

### PARLIAMENTARY.

In the House of Lords last night the business was quite unimportant.

In the House of Commons, in reply to Colonel Lindsay, Mr. S. HERBERT explained the circumstances connected with the appointment of their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert and the Duke of Cambridge to colonelcies of the Guards. The emoluments of the appointments had been devoted to the purpose recommended by the committee. Mr. HUME renewed his statement of the understanding upon which alone the high emoluments of the colonelcies of the Guards had been maintained.

In answer to an inquiry by Lord D. STUART, Lord PALMERSTON said, no application had been made by any foreign power for the expulsion of political refugees from this country, and that, had such an application been made, it would have been met with a firm and decided refusal. An authority to expel them must be conferred by Parliament, and no Government could ask for such a power with any chance of success. He added, however, that while on the one hand British law and the spirit of the British constitution afforded shelter in this country to foreigners of all opinions, he thought that those foreigners who availed themselves of the hospitality of England were bound, by every principle of honour, as well as by a regard for the interests of this country and the law of the land, to abstain from every act calculated to give umbrage to any foreign power, or to disturb the internal tranquillity of any other country.

Mr. W. WILLIAMS called the attention of the House to the injustice of exempting real property from probate and legacy duties, and moved a resolution that such property should be made to pay the same probate and legacy duties as are payable on personal property. We have not space to report his speech. Mr. HUME seconded the motion, which was supported by Mr. BRIGHT, and Mr. WILKINSON. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER and Mr. HENLEY opposed it. Upon a division, the motion was negatived by 124 to 71.

Mr. MUNTZ obtained, after some opposition, a select committee to inquire into the position of M. Bonachich, relative to the seizure of the ship "Novello;" the motion being seconded by Captain SCOBELL.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE brought under the consideration of the House the grievances of the letter-carriers, and moved a resolution that their salaries were insufficient. The motion was supported by Mr. EWART and Mr. NEWDEGATE. Mr. J. WILSON stated that the matters were under the consideration of the Postmaster-General, and hoped the House would leave them in the hands of the Government. Mr. DUNCOMBE thereupon withdrew his motion.

Mr. COLLIER moved for a select committee to inquire whether the Ecclesiastical Courts might not be abolished, and the jurisdiction of the Court of Admiralty transferred to local tribunals. He made an able speech in support of the motion. The SOLICITOR-GENERAL reminded the House of the assurance given by the Lord Chancellor that his attention was directed to providing a remedy for these evils. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL urged Mr. Collier not to press the motion to a division. All agreed that the abuses of the Ecclesiastical Courts were intolerable, and could be no longer endured, and the only question was as to the remedy, which was not free from very considerable difficulty. He agreed that the knife must be applied, but this must be done with discretion. The machinery of the Courts of Chancery and common law would not at present be adequate to deal with the ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and all that was asked for was a short delay. With these assurances, and after a defence of the Ecclesiastical Courts by Dr. Phillimore, Mr. Collier consented to withdraw his motion.

A motion of Sir J. SHELLEY, for suspending the writs for the boroughs of Bridgenorth and Blackburn, which was not opposed by Lord Palmerston, gave rise to a conversation of some length as to the expediency of taking this course where the committee had not reported special or extraordinary circumstances. Ultimately the debate was adjourned.

Lord Palmerston brought in the Jewish Disabilities Bill, which was read a first time, and the second reading was fixed for the 11th inst.

The other business having been disposed of, the House adjourned at half-past one o'clock.

### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The *Constitutionnel* has reason to believe that the demands made by Austria, and which the Porte has conceded, relate only to subjects affecting that power alone. The Sultan has consented to the removal of the Austrian subjects employed in the army of Omer Pasha, but has not considered it necessary to deprive any of them, except refugees, of their rank. As to the territorial questions depending upon treaties in which other powers are concerned, they cannot have received any solution until their acquiescence, and a report prevailed that a Congress would assemble at Paris in the spring to decide these questions, and to smooth other difficulties pending between Austria and Turkey.

A despatch from Vienna, dated the 27th ult., states that the Emperor's progress towards recovery was entirely satisfactory. The Austrian troops in march for Croatia had received counter orders.

The *Augsburg Gazette* of the 26th ult., states that the Austrian Government had formed the "energetic determination" of requiring from the British Government the expulsion of Mazzini and Kossuth. In case of refusal no British subject would be permitted to cross the Austrian frontier.

The two processes against Professor Gervinus have just been brought before the courts of Baden. The appeal of the Professor against the confiscation of his book, "Introduction to the History of the Nineteenth Century," was heard by the Hofgericht at Mannheim, the 30th ult., and rejected, Gervinus being condemned in the costs. On the 24th ult., the Professor was arraigned in person before the same court for inciting to high treason and hatred of constitutional monarchy. Gervinus defended himself, and at the close of his address the Court adjourned. Judgment was to be given this day (March 2).

### A LETTER FROM MAZZINI.

The *Daily News* of this morning contains an interesting letter from M. Mazzini, without date, which we regret not having space to publish entire. It has reference chiefly to the disowned proclamation of M. Kossuth. M. Mazzini states that he has the proclamation in question in his possession in the Hungarian leader's own handwriting, and that it was sent to him on his own request, during the last months of M. Kossuth's sojourn at Kutayah, for the express purpose of being published in the case of an insurrectionary movement in Italy. It was never afterwards retracted. It was placed in the hands of the Directing Internal Committee of the National Party in Italy, who printed it in an Italian town, and put in the date—omitting two paragraphs. About the late insurrection M. Mazzini does not feel himself at liberty, "for a short while, to speak." He deprecates fireside criticism, and concludes:—

Kossuth, who fully knows how a single rash or betraying act of a single man can sometimes defeat the best scheme, and compel a whole party to adjourn the fulfilment of their most sacred hopes, ought to be the last to throw the stone, before due time for information has elapsed, at well-meaning and determined, though momentarily conquered friends.

**THE POPULATION RETURNS OF THE CENSUS.**—In the House last night, in reply to Mr. Scholefield, Mr. FITZROY said these returns would be issued in the course of the present year. The delay which had occurred had partly arisen from the accidental burning of 800 pages while in the hands of the printers.

**THE RECENT HEAVY GALE.**—The arrivals from the country continue to furnish tidings of further mischief and heartrending casualties during the hurricane which prevailed all over the kingdom on Saturday last. In many parts the weather, though not so furious, still rages with much severity. The fall of snow yesterday, especially in the eastern counties, is reported to have been exceedingly heavy, covering the ground to a considerable depth.

**THE LORD RECTORSHIP OF ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY.**—The Earl of Carlisle has been elected to this honorary position by a majority of 185 votes against 45 given to Lord Mansfield. The latter nobleman was only put up at the last moment in consequence of the withdrawal of Mr. Disraeli's name.

**TWO MORE MEMBERS UNSEATED.**—The committee on the Cambridge election petition have reported that Messrs. Macaulay and Astell were, by their agents, guilty of bribery, and that the election was a void one. They mention the names of several dispensers, as well as receivers, of bribes in their report, and say "that there is reason to believe that corrupt practices have extensively prevailed at the last election for the said borough of Cambridge." The evidence is to be printed, and to-day the chairman (Mr. V. Smith) is to move that the writ be suspended till the 11th of April. Mr. K. Seymour is to move on Tuesday week for a commission of inquiry into the late Canterbury election.

### CORN EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, WEDNESDAY, March 2.

We have but little business doing on our market to-day, but prices are fully equal to Monday last.

Arrivals.—Wheat—English, 2,910 qrs.; Irish, — qrs.; Foreign, 480 qrs. Barley—English, 3,280 qrs.; Irish, — qrs.; Foreign, — qrs. Oats—English, 2,240 qrs.; Irish, 9,190 qrs.; Foreign, — qrs. Flour—English, 1,020 qrs.; Irish, — qrs.; Foreign, 860 sacks, 2,240 barrels.



## TO ADVERTISERS.

The circulation of the *Nonconformist* far exceeds most of the journals of a similar character published in London. It is, therefore, a desirable medium for advertisements of Assurance Companies, Schools, Philanthropic and Religious Societies, Books, Sales, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, &c. The terms are, for eight lines and under, 6s., and for every additional line, 6d. Advertisements from the country should be accompanied by a *Post-office order*, or reference for payment in London.

## TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The Terms of Subscription are (payment in advance) 26s. per annum, 13s. for the half-year, and 6s. 6d. per quarter.

All communications RELATING TO ADVERTISEMENTS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE PAPER, should be addressed to Mr. William Freeman, at the Publishing Office, 69, Fleet-street, London, to whom *Post-office* ORDERS should be made payable at the General Post-office.

Letters to the Editor should be addressed to 4, Horse-shoe-court, Ludgate-hill, as heretofore.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Poor Nonconformist."—The legal charge for Easter dues is, we believe, 4d. per head. The claim can be enforced irrespective of any duties performed.

"A Subscriber."—can obtain all information on the subject from the registrar of the district.

"John Heyworth."—1. She can claim half the property. 2. He can sell the right if he can get any one to buy it.

"J. Compston."—About £4.

The letter from the *Brighton Examiner* headed "Anti-Missionary Sermons" is not suitable for our columns. We do not profess to sit in judgment on men's theological views. The church over which he presides is the proper party to deal with the minister in question. We may inform our Cambridge correspondent that Mr. Ball, M.P., always has, so far as we know, been favourable to the Established Church, and, therefore, he is so far consistent.

"Anti-Secularist."—Mr. Grant is an Independent minister at Birmingham. The room in which the discussion has been held is a British school-room, unconnected with any church. We cannot answer his second question.

"An Inquirer" will find the address in another part of our paper. M. Ronge, we believe, may be called a free-thinking Roman Catholic, who wishes to engraft the Congregational system upon that of Catholicism.

"J. D.T."—We do not believe that the Doctor in question is settled as minister over any congregation, Italian or otherwise; and after what has transpired, we should be sorry to hear of him in that character.

"A. B." Monmouthshire.—The Duke of Argyll and the Earl of Aberdeen are both Presbyterians. Sir C. E. Eardley may, perhaps, be designated a Free-Church of England-man.

"S. P." Gravesend.—We are sorry his letter has been excluded by a pressure of matter.

"L. Booth."—We will endeavour to insert something on the subject ere long.

"A Protestant Nonconformist."—The whole of the speech in question appeared in our second edition of the previous week, in the same form as in the other papers; but for the sake of space, nearly all the speeches were slightly curtailed in the succeeding number, and the remarks adverted to were omitted simply because they could more easily be separated from the text than any other portion.

"Charles Colenuth."—The object of the bill in question is "to confirm certain provisional orders of the General Board of Health." It is supplementary to the act in force, and simply contains the regulations for the government of local boards to be formed in Wakefield, Elland, Wallasey, Dudley, Barnsley, Dorchester, and Welshpool.

The petition respecting the ex-Rajah of Coorg has reached us too late for notice in our present number.

## The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1853.

## SUMMARY.

DEVIATING (in sheer caprice) from our usual arrangement of topics of the week, we note first, that a meeting has been held at the London Tavern, to promote the adoption of voting by ballot. The chair was appropriately occupied by Mr. H. Berkeley, M.P. Lord D. Stuart, and other Liberal members of Parliament, with some influential City gentlemen, were present; and a society was organized. The ordinary line of action open to and imperative on most similar societies—viz., the diffusion of information—may, in this instance, we judge, be neglected. With ten select committees of the House of Commons, working simultaneously at the bellows, it is only necessary to direct the streams of sound thus created, through the public mind, upon the legislative tympanum.

At the opening of the County Clare Commission, yesterday week, Mr. Justice Perrin charged the grand jury in relation to the soldiers arraigned, on the verdict of a coroner's inquest, for murder at Sixmile-bridge. His lordship laid down the law, and stated the facts, with a lean-

ing towards the populace which supplies another illustration of the uncertainty of Irish justice; but the grand jury, as if to aggravate the illustration, ignored the bill preferred by the Crown lawyers. Remarking on this affair in the House of Lords, Lieut.-Colonel Earl Cardigan exclaims, "The people hate the army!"—an assertion which, if true, comes with an ill-grace from him; and if untrue, a soldier should have been the last to make.

On Thursday, a Great Western express train, on its way from Bristol to London, and just through the Ealing tunnel, broke an axle. The mishap was observed by the engine-men, but not before the disabled carriage had dragged some four hundred yards, when the coupling iron broke, the carriages ran up a bank, and a frightful smash ensued. In one of the compartments smashed, were a party of the Directors, going up to a meeting of the Board. One of these gentlemen was killed on the spot, and three others were severely injured. It is a hard thing to say, but no one doubts it—that now a system of communication between passengers and drivers will certainly be adopted.

Leicester has demonstrated its unabated attachment to the Anti-state-church cause. In answer to the taunt, What has been effected by the movement projected in this town ten years since? the speakers were able to reply, It has sent men to Parliament—your own members, and an old fellow-townsmen, among the rest—who can and do say there things which only Leicester would tolerate ten years ago. And the crowded assembly, enthusiastic as it was, seemed quite satisfied with the reply.

A deputation from the Manchester Peace Conference waited, on Saturday, upon the Premier; reminded him of the pacific speeches and policy of himself and his illustrious colleague, Sir Robert Peel; and were assured, in words unmistakably sincere, of Earl Aberdeen's continued earnestness in the same direction, and his liberal appreciation of the Peace movement. On this and cognate facts, we have elsewhere commented.

The Lords, having as yet nothing to do, are anticipating how they shall do their work when it does come. The Earl of Ellenborough has very properly called attention to the connected subjects of a wasteful, ineffectual war in Burmah, and an alien, anomalous, and, therefore, inefficient Government in Leadenhall-street. To his lordship's common-sense opinions on the former point, was opposed a memorandum by the late Duke of Wellington approving the method of operations against Ava—the reply of the Government to the latter, we are promised in the course of the session. Earl Derby has threatened with rejection both the Jewish Disabilities and the Clergy Reserves Bill; and to the latter, the Bishops of London and Exeter have already opposed their energy, eloquence, and influence—Oxford, wiser and boldly prudent, is only too willing to let the Canadians change the relations of their Church and State, as he would change the relations of ours; namely, by giving the former at once liberty and wealth—the watch dog's house without his tether.

The Rev John Jackson, rector of St. James's, Piccadilly, has been appointed to the vacant bishopric of Lincoln. The selection made indicates a wise moderation among the theologically divided members of the Government. The late Bishop of Lincoln is described as a quiet scholar and a good neighbour, but an indolent diocesan. His predecessor, we all know, was the rough prototype of our Henry of Exeter. Mr. Jackson enjoys the reputation of a "simple and impressive preacher," a tolerant divine, a neutral politician, and a laborious pastor.]

The Earl of Clarendon has succeeded to Lord John Russell as Secretary for Foreign Affairs. He enters upon a troubled and—to all but the initiated few—an unintelligible scene. The statements and counter-statements current during the last few days, if one had time to interweave them, would make a curious tissue. Until last night, when Lord Palmerston gave the lie direct to the positive allegation of the *Times*, it was very generally believed that Austria, Prussia, and France, had severally or conjointly demanded of England the extradition of Kossuth and Mazzini, and threatened to withdraw their ambassadors if the demand were refused. This morning comes to hand the *Augsburg Gazette*, repeating the statement with a variation. So,

again, we learn that Count Leiningen, the Austrian envoy, has presented to the Porte terms which it was impossible the Islamite could accept; and yet, that the Count has returned to Vienna completely satisfied. Now we are informed that the French ambassador having extorted from the Sultan concessions inconsistent with the claims of the Greek church, the Czar has despatched a plenipotentiary charged to obtain a revocation of those concessions. Nor is the diplomacy of popular leaders without mystery. Mazzini writes from his hiding-place an explanation of the Kossuth proclamation, which implicates the wisdom, not to say generosity, of the Hungarian chief.

A few days after Mr. Disraeli's announcement, in the famous budget, that the Kafir war was certainly at an end, General Cathcart engaged a British army in pitched battle with Moshesh, the chief of the Basutos, on whom he had made an exorbitant demand. With the aid of the murderous Minie rifle, our troops performed the splendid achievement of slaughtering some 700 or 800 of these outermost barbarians; and then were obliged to content themselves with a lesser number of cattle than they had insisted upon. In Burmah, too, the "enemy" have been brought to a stand; and Pegu has been recovered from their hands; but the General still insists upon marching through the jungle to Ava, and has suffered the Burmese to occupy a mountain pass through which Prome is easily accessible from Arracan. If the conquest of Burmah had been put up to contract—or a London broker had been ordered to make a distraint upon Rangoon for the damages demanded—the affair would not have been more ridiculous, and would have been infinitely less costly in life and money.

## WEEKLY PARLIAMENTARY NOTES.

It will hardly be necessary in our notes of this week to adhere closely to the order of time, or to summarize every separate discussion which has taken place. A too rigid attention to detail would but serve to confuse the reader—and, therefore, we prefer to give our notice of the week's proceedings in the House of Commons, under three general heads, which, perhaps, will admit of our mentioning whatever is really worthy of special notice. Before, however, advert to these main divisions, under which we deem it expedient to range our observations, we may just touch upon the continuation of the Maynooth debate, which, somewhat unexpectedly to us, was renewed on Wednesday; after the successful disposal by Mr. Milner Gibson of his County Rates Expenditure Bill. We will not pretend to describe what we did not personally witness, and, therefore, content ourselves with noting that the discussion on Mr. Spooner's motion was brought to a close by a division, which showed a majority of 29 votes against it. By the time the division was completed, the clock had adjourned the House, so that Mr. Scholefield's amendment remains to be decided, which it probably will some time to-day.

We have now to deal with a formal and solemn debate on a Government motion, two nights spent in committee of supply, and one devoted to the consideration of motions brought before the House by independent members.

The debate to which we allude was that on the admission of Jews to Parliament. It was introduced by Lord John Russell, whom Sir Robert Inglis compelled to proceed in strict conformity with the rules of the House, by asking for a committee of the whole House for the purpose of passing a resolution on which to base his proposed measure. Lord John's speech on the occasion was eminently worthy of the occasion. The principles he enounced, the arguments by which he sustained them, the sentiments to which he appealed, and the good taste which he evinced, made one regret all the more deeply that he is not disposed to view much more important questions affecting religious liberty in the same light, and with the same lofty superiority to prejudice. The reply of Sir Robert Inglis, although couched in gentlemanly phrases, was in his well-known line. The Christianity of our glorious constitution was in danger, and he was compelled to interpose for its rescue. He received a sufficient answer to his fears, had they been rational, from Lord Monck, who, in a few well-delivered sentences, showed that Christianity would be very much what and where it is at this moment, although the Jews should be allowed to



take their seats in the House to-morrow. The great gun of the evening, however, on the negative side of the question, was Sir Robert Peel, whose religious convictions overbalanced all his generous sympathies. Fashionably dressed—we might almost say, rakishly—handsome, and well moustached, with a good voice, a self-possession derived from the consciousness of his father's fame, and an earnest elocution, he said many things worth hearing—but one could not but feel how odd it was that the religion of the country should be committed to such an advocate. There were, it is true, other speakers on both sides. We may specify Mr. Napier, who was extremely doctrinal against the motion, and Mr. Digby Seymour, who was eloquent in its favour. But speaking was not destined to sway the division by a single vote. The question was made a trial of party strength—and hence, a smaller majority in a fuller House than on any previous occasion on which it has been put to the vote.

In the Committees of Supply (Friday and Monday) the Army Estimates have been gone through, the Ordnance Estimates have been proceeded with some way, without a single division. How is this? it will be asked. Where are the advocates of peace and retrenchment? We reply, that as the House is now constituted, and with a strong current of public opinion in favour of increased armaments, battles on details are but a simple waste of time. It is of no use dividing the House on specific items upon which you are certain of being beaten; when the public generally is under the influence of a senseless panic, of which, if the Government had chosen to take advantage, they might have added very considerably to our taxation. The real fault is with the constituencies—with the middle classes of this country. They have allowed themselves to be egregiously gulled. They have greedily swallowed the most wanton and absurd fabrications, got up and published by interested parties. How can they expect their representatives to correct in detail the error which they themselves indulge in the gross? What else can they look for, whilst they remain in this mind, but thin Houses and unopposed votes? No man can suspect either Mr. Hume or Mr. Cobden of any lack of moral courage; and yet neither of them divided the House on any item of either the Navy, the Army, or the Ordnance Estimates. Why? Because they know that the only hope of success in this warfare is to change the drift of public opinion, and that this is to be done, not by cutting down specific charges, but by exposing the folly of the system on which we are proceeding. We have only further to observe that two or three topics of considerable importance—such as our transportation system, and the Burmese war—were discussed on the motion put by the Speaker, "That I do now leave the chair."

Last night was given to motions of independent members. The first of these, brought forward by Mr. Williams was on the subject of the Probate and Legacy Duties, and was shaped to put these duties on the same footing in regard to landed as they are now to personal property. The motion was resisted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, not on the ground that there was no inequality to be redressed, though this he represented as having been grossly exaggerated, but as being ill-timed. Several members took part in the discussion, and the question was well ventilated. Mr. William's refused to withdraw his motion, and, of course, was beaten on a division, but his minority was a respectable one. The only other motion claiming special notice from us was one introduced by Mr. Collier for abolishing Ecclesiastical Courts; or rather, for a Select Committee to inquire how they might best be abolished. The hon. Member for Plymouth made a decided and most favourable impression on the House. His speech was able, vivid, unanswerable, as against these courts. Scarcely an apology could be offered for them. Mr. Phillimore, whilst pleading for their retention, condemned them. The law officers of the Crown described them as intolerable. The upshot was, that on the declaration of Mr. Bethell, that the subject was under consideration, not only with a view to efficient reform, but even a more searching reform than had been shadowed forth in the speech of the mover himself, Mr. Collier consented to a withdrawal of his motion. Some other matters of less general interest were

brought on, for which we must refer to our Postscript, and the House adjourned at an early hour this morning.

#### SPECIFIC REMEDIES FOR SPECIFIC MALADIES.

WE have the high authority of Lord John Russell for accepting the election committees' reports as bases for legislative action. It is not alone for the redress of personal grievances, nor for the chastisement of local wickednesses—not for the sole purpose of determining whether the sitting member for this or that borough was duly returned, nor whether certain constituencies deserve visitation by a commission of inquiry—that some hundred and twenty select committees are sitting, or to sit, upon disputed elections. It is a great national inquest that is going forward—an examination into the extent and significance of morbid symptoms alarmingly prevalent in the body politic. The advocates of particular theories thereupon have a right to classify and argue from the facts eliminated even as they come up, though decision may be rightly postponed till the evidence is complete.

Thus far, the disclosures made public establish the existence of private, purchasable, and Government constituencies. Bridgnorth, Lancaster, and Chatham, may stand as the representatives of these three varieties. The first is the type of a number of small boroughs—some of them created, and others spared by, the Reform Act—in which the influence of a noble or wealthy family is so overwhelming that opposition candidates are without a chance of success. In Bridgnorth, the Whitmores seem to occupy this autocratic eminence. A scion of this house was presented to the voters in 1852, with Sir R. Pigot, their old Conservative member, for re-election; and in vain did Mr. Cadogan, though "Liberal" in a double sense, invite them to another choice. Bribes and blandishments appear to have been lavished with systematic prodigality; a list of the disaffected was made out, and a sum of money written down against the name of each; exhortations to independence were backed by pecuniary subsidies; and liquor barrels were set a-running without stint;—but some occult influence baffled the calculations of local Coppocks, placed the Whitmore nominees high upon the poll the first hour, and reduced Mr. Cadogan to the desperate hope of a committee blind to his own offences, while just to those of his opponents. At Lancaster, Canterbury, Clitheroe, and Blackburn, as at Sudbury and St. Albans, the conditions of contest were fairer. The voters at all these towns are "free and independent" of ducal or proprietary dictation. The man of their suffrages is the man of their choice. But their liberty is checked by venal usages, and their sweet will is under the tyranny of vulgar motives. In fact, the representation of these towns is a matter of bargain and sale—with the necessary disadvantage, both to vendors and competitors, of an auction in the dark. In each, there may be, and doubtless is, a number of respectable persons, Conservative and Liberal, who abstain from and discountenance bribery; but there are also two or three hundred of old freemen and small householders, who notoriously barter their votes for money. To such places, an intending candidate may go down innocently ignorant or virtuously resolute; but he soon discovers the conditions of success, and either succumbs to the temptation, or resigns himself to defeat. He cannot get a committee composed exclusively of purists—cannot employ an agent without the risk of being involved in the traffic he denounces—cannot canvass a single street without observing the significant reserve of some, and the equally significant common-place of others. Let the supposed candidate be of another order of politicians—let him be bent upon success, reckless of expenditure, or even willing to spend up to a certain figure—and the debauch of Canterbury, the saturnalia of Clitheroe, fall below the results that might fairly be anticipated. Chatham is, at present, the only certificated specimen of a class to which we may safely refer every other town in which Government officials are the only employers of labour, and Government favour the only path of advancement. There, it is now proven, as it has long been suspected, men who have voted conscientiously grow old upon the wages of youth, whilst compliant juniors are

passed over their heads. There, persons not in immediate connexion with the system, catch its infection, and stipulate, as the price of their votes, for places in the gift of the Admiralty, Ordnance, or Post Office. There, the clerks of public offices are not ashamed to be seen in the canvassing parties of Ministerial candidates; and mark the names of operative or shopkeeping voters, for promotion, custom, discharge, or desertion, according as the promise of a vote is given or withheld.

It is the characteristic of pedants to bind up new facts between the lids of old formulæ—of alchemists, to apply to all obstructions but one solvent—and of quacks, to cure opposite forms of disease with the same eternal nostrum. Reformers will be unwise if they suffer their course on this question to be determined by obstinate adherence to any maxim, proposition, or "cry." For ourselves, we distinguish the second and third varieties of electoral corruption from the first; and do not proffer one, invariable antidote for the whole. For the first and third, the ballot-box is an obviously appropriate remedy. Secrecy is naturally the refuge of weakness from tyranny. We see nothing more unmanly in the preference of the ballot-box to the poll-book, than in turning into a bye-lane because an ugly-looking bull has possession of the style that leads into the open field. It is, to be sure, a confession of timidity, but it is also the part of prudence. The Bridgnorth shopkeeper, or Chatham shipwright, who would rather drop a card through a slit than announce his name at the hustings, is no more a coward than he who locks his desk to prevent the abstraction of his sovereigns. Nay, the parallel runs further—the one takes from his customer or employer the temptation to injustice, as the other from his domestics a bait to dishonesty. The ballot has also this additional recommendation—it is the only possible defence against intimidation. It may prove, in some cases, deficient; but in that event, nothing is left to fall back upon, save one's naked virtue. For bribery, whether with money, drink, or promises—especially, for bribery so deep-seated and wide-spread, as in the towns we have named—we confess we deem the ballot an inadequate appliance. It would probably diminish the amount of money nefariously expended for one or two elections—as candidates would be more reluctant than at present to part with their cash or their signature. But the reptile herd generated by and now dependent upon electoral corruption, would speedily discover methods of treaty and transfer sufficiently reliable for adoption in the crises of party relations. It remains, then, that we either extinguish or absorb the venal class. Both might be done. To the disfranchisement of every individual convicted of giving or receiving a bribe, there could be no objection; and the facility of conviction afforded by recent legislation, would render it perilous to incur the penalty. Still, it is to the enlargement of the enfranchised class, and to the absorption of small constituencies, that our statesmen must be taught to look, as a remedy for the evil they unitedly profess to deplore. A lower qualification, both for county and borough franchise, and the blending of towns having less than a certain population, would give us, with the ballot, the utmost security for the honest and independent exercise of the suffrage that it is in the power of legislation to provide. Education must do the rest—and it would be not the least valuable effect of an enlarged suffrage, as even the experience of the Reform Act has proved, that its exercise would help to produce an appreciation of its responsibility.

"Our statesmen must be taught," we say, to look in this direction. We regret to find their glances wandering quite another way. The disfranchisement of Government employés is glibly proposed by a Cabinet Minister; and the issue of writs to the boroughs whose members are unseated for bribery, is suspended. The former is punishing the victims of oppression for the oppressor's crime—adding to the fetters of the fettered freeman the badge of the slave. The latter is a summary and wholesale punishment inconsistent with the genius of British law. Canterbury has a right to be represented, even if there be but ten clean-handed voters in the city—and even in Clitheroe, men have doubtless taken houses and become entitled to the franchise since the colliers elected Mr. M. Wilson by club law. We gather from the *Morning Herald*, that the Opposition see the



obnoxiousness to public displeasure of this further narrowing of the suffrage; and a chance of furthering Tory ends by the absorption of small boroughs into the counties. Let, then, Ministers be warned in time—and let Reformers lose no opportunity of exhibiting "specific remedies for specific maladies."

#### PEACE PRINCIPLES LOOKING UP.

THE satisfactory interview between the Prime Minister and the influential deputation from the Manchester Peace Conference marks an important stage in that important movement. It is remarkable that the men who, by attempting to stem a national delusion, have exposed themselves to the attacks, misrepresentations, and ribaldry of the press, from "the leading journal" down to *Punch*, should have been received by the Earl of Aberdeen with a frankness and cordiality quite beyond the usages of official etiquette. The result of the interview in Downing-street indicates, either that the head of the Government has been deceived, or that the country has, for some months past, been deluded by a groundless panic. Lord Aberdeen gives no encouragement whatever to alarmists, but hints that the present Government have been driven to increased defensive measures by public opinion rather than their own sense of need, and that "had they desired it, they might have greatly increased the armaments." "The danger of aggression had," he said, "been enormously exaggerated." Such declarations, coupled with previous announcements to the same effect in both Houses of Parliament, are calculated to satisfy all reasonable men. It has been alleged that the Peace Conference have on their side all arguments but those of "common sense." If their course of policy were destitute of that important ingredient, it is very strange that the head of the Government should have accorded them so courteous a hearing and so much official encouragement. If the truth were known, we believe it would be found that the noble lord and other responsible advisers of the Crown, are greatly indebted to the Peace party for having come forward to stem the tide of popular alarm, which had begun to embarrass our relations with a neighbouring state, and create no little uneasiness in Downing-street.

The tide is now turning, but the alarmists have, to some extent, secured their object. The grounds upon which they have clamoured for increased armaments have not been once seriously advanced in the conversations on the Estimates. Surely if they had been genuine, the House of Commons would have been the place to bring them forward. The idle rumours and manufactured statements which have been palmed upon the country for months past, have now proved unworthy of serious discussion. England has had its panic, and paid half a million in increased expenditure. The periodical recurrence of these alarms indicates somewhere a settled design to foment international jealousies. We do not imagine that the press of this country in general is at all disposed to foster wicked delusions, but we firmly believe that journalists as well as citizens have been victimized. Interested partizans have been trading upon the bad character of Louis Napoleon to stimulate a groundless panic for the purpose of defeating army and navy reform, increasing the influence of the Services, and securing their own selfish objects.

They have had their day; and we are very much mistaken if this is not the last time their wicked fabrications are likely to be believed by the country. Facts have proved stronger than artfully-concocted rumours. Whatever may be said of the unprincipled career of the French Emperor, and of his unscrupulous defiance of prudence as well as justice, there is sufficient evidence to prove that he has no hostile intentions towards this country. According to reliable accounts, he is seriously bent in staving off financial embarrassment by equalizing expenditure with income. He has already reduced the army by 50,000 men, and we should not be surprised if he, rather than our Government, were to be the first to propose a *pro rata* reduction in the forces of the two nations. That there has been no extraordinary increase in the French navy as was alleged, the *Times* itself now admits. The leading journal, after doing its utmost to create alarm, now turns round and informs the world—"We have ascertained, from competent evidence, that no

signs of extraordinary activity prevail in the French dockyards."

"No contracts for urgent works have been issued by the Government; no unusual tenders for stores have been demanded; and the amount of steam machinery now in process of construction in France is not large, though orders may of course have been given to foreign manufacturers. We must also add, that we have received from the French Department of Marine a positive statement (which must be taken for what it is worth) that the French navy estimates for the current year will be about forty million francs less than they were in the last year of Louis Philippe's reign, when Prince de Joinville had given a fierce and feverish activity to the navy."

The *Times* gives publicity to these facts, which, it admits, "are favourable to the maintenance of peace," on the ground that "the only rational object of any party in this country is to ascertain the truth." It is a pity that a journal which prides itself upon its accurate and early information, did not, as it might have done, sooner disabuse the public mind. These statements, the substance of which we published several weeks since, tally with information we have received from the very highest authority, that France is making no increase whatever of her naval armaments; that her Government have not entertained such a notion; and that our ignorant alarm has created unbounded astonishment in official as well as other quarters in Paris. Then comes the admission, "that our strength on the ocean would be twofold that of any other nation." Yet, in spite of these facts, we are spending this year £150,000 in fortifications against an enemy which exists only in *nubibus*; devoting upwards of £500,000 extra to the ordnance; and raising a militia force of 60,000, the clothing and accoutrements of which alone runs away with £100,000. Such is the result of our national folly; but it is not the whole of the case, for, as the *Daily News* (one of the alarmist journals) remarks, "We still go on voting money for the continuance of things as they are, instead of withholding the cash until a pledge is given to have things as they should be!" Our contemporary thinks that we might have "a thoroughly defensive body of troops without additional cost, if our system was improved a little." This is precisely the strain of Mr. Cobden and other economists in the House of Commons; but, as the country has surrendered itself to foolish fears, their wholesome check upon our warlike expenditure is, for the present, removed. As the consequence, we see millions of money voted almost without remark, in the conviction that, in the present state of public feeling, opposition to extravagance and jobbing finds but little sympathy out of doors. The country has repudiated its best friends, and they are now powerless to protect her interests.

Happily, Englishmen are being rapidly convinced of their delusion. The Manchester Peace Conference was the turning of the tide, and we confidently expect that the active and organized efforts of the new movement will not only bring back the nation to "common sense," but create a public opinion in favour of mutual disarmament and international arbitration which will bring them within the range of practical questions. It is gratifying to know, that in securing these great ends, the friends of peace may reckon upon the sympathy, and, as far as practicable, the support of the present Prime Minister.

THE BISHOP OF DURHAM ON CHURCH-RATE EX-TORTION.—Mr. Charles Brown having communicated the particulars of the church-rate seizures at Tyne-mouth to the Bishop of Durham, accompanied, as he says they were, "by oppression and pillage," the venerable prelate (says the *Newcastle Guardian*), after a delay of two months (owing to the letter having been mislaid), has replied as follows:—

I am acquainted with many estimable and sensible men who are members of the Society of Friends. I never discussed the subject of church-rates with any of them; but I cannot help thinking that they would do better, as good subjects, if they would comply with the demands of the law, rather than expose themselves to trouble, and others to odium. But, upon a part of your letter, I quite agree with you. I disapprove, as strongly as you can do, of the idea of making the collection of church-rates "an instrument of oppression and pillage;" and I think the manner in which the law has been exercised in North Shields is quite disgraceful. I do not profess to be a lawyer, and cannot tell how far the churchwardens were empowered to seize goods so much beyond the amount of rates, or to impose such costs, as are stated in the account you have sent me. If such be the law, the sooner it is altered the better, and no one will be more ready than myself to support a measure restricting the amount of goods seized, and of costs inflicted, where such an unhappy necessity may exist.

#### Parliamentary Proceedings.

##### COUNTY RATES AND EXPENDITURE BILL.

MR. MILNER GIBSON moved on Wednesday the second reading of this bill. He observed that the subject had been before Parliament for the last twenty years; that the title of the ratepayers to a voice in the control of county expenditure, in conjunction with the magistracy, had been admitted; and that this bill, while it adopted the representative principle, reserved considerable power to the magistrates, and did not trench upon their judicial authority. He justified the departures from the bill of 1851, as respected the constitution, powers, and functions of the financial boards; but merely asked the House now to sanction the principle of the measure.

LORD PALMERSTON, on the part of the Government, acknowledged the importance of the subject, which, however, involved matters of national consideration—police, treatment of prisoners, and care of lunatic asylums—and was, moreover, connected with the personal feelings of the unpaid magistracy. The expediency of introducing the representative principle into the control of county expenditure had been conceded, and acquiescing in the bill so far as that principle was concerned, he should offer no opposition to the second reading; but in his opinion the measure should, with the exception of the mode in which the financial boards were to be elected, be brought back in the committee to the bill of 1851. It must not be supposed, he added, that the acquiescence of the Government in the principle of the bill arose from any distrust in the unpaid magistracy.

MR. FRESHFIELD spoke in opposition to, and Sir B. HALL in support of, the bill.

SIR J. PAKINGTON, agreeing in much of what had fallen from Lord Palmerston, drew attention to what he deemed the *animus* of the bill, namely, to strike a blow at the magistracy. He noticed what he regarded as fallacies in the views of Mr. Gibson, in respect to the financial powers of the magistrates, and the invidious distinction drawn between them and the ratepayers. He did not oppose the second reading of the bill, reserving to himself, however, the power of objecting to all its most material provisions.

SIR G. GREY concurred entirely in the course taken by Lord Palmerston. He thought it desirable that the representative principle should be applied to the constitution of bodies charged with the administration of county financial affairs, but that the amendments made by the Select Committee in the bill of 1851, which reserved to the magistrates not only their judicial but their executive functions with reference to the constabulary, gaols, and lunatic asylums, should be reintroduced into this bill.

After some further discussion, the bill was read a second time, and was ordered to be committed *pro forma* on Friday, in order that it might be adapted to the views of the Government.

##### ADJOURNED MAYNOOTH DEBATE.

THE adjourned debate on Maynooth College was then resumed by Mr. FAGAN, who opposed the amendment as well as the original motion, and denied the relevancy of the charges brought against the Roman Catholic clergy for their alleged conduct at the late elections in Ireland. If true, they had nothing to do with Maynooth, or with its system of education. These topics had been introduced, he said, in order to influence the members of certain election committees. The religious excitement exhibited at the elections he attributed to the acts of the late Government. The motive for the endowment of Maynooth was, he insisted, from the first political; and the people of Ireland had received it, as a boon, with gratitude. He combated the objections to the grant founded upon its policy, upon the doctrines of the Catholic religion (which would apply to endowments in Canada and India), and upon the moral teaching at Maynooth. Upon the last head, he avowed, as a Roman Catholic, that he did not hold himself bound by doctrines put forth by enthusiastic writers, and he repudiated the opinions cited from Bellarmine and Aquinas. As a lover of peace, he hoped the motion would fail, since its success would light up a flame of agitation in Ireland.

MR. A. MILLS said it was not because he believed the doctrines of the Roman Catholic faith to be false, but because the system was politically and socially mischievous, that he would not be a party to endowing with public funds an institution for the maintenance of such a system. MR. J. BALL appealed from Mr. Spooner's exposition of the doctrines taught at Maynooth to the report of the royal commission; complained of sentiments offensive to the feelings of Roman Catholics; and warned the House that the expression of such sentiments in debate would spread in Ireland feelings of disaffection. LORD LOVAINE believed the honour and good faith of the Legislature were involved in the maintenance of the grant. MR. FORTESCUE was glad Mr. Spooner had now put the question upon the old footing of religious intolerance. He entreated representatives of Protestant constituencies to reject such irritating motions as this, and to forward the great question of religious equality.

LORD STANLEY was unwilling that the debate should close without the expression of an opinion by a member of the late Government upon the motion, to which he could not give his support. Briefly tracing the history of the Maynooth Grant, he observed that the intention of Sir R. Peel was that the settlement of 1845 should be permanent and unconditional, and that it would be impossible now to replace the question in the same position as that in which it stood prior to 1845. He then argued against the amendment, which, he remarked, opened a question to wide and important to be discussed as an amendment.



Had the motion been for inquiry, he should have supported it, for Parliament had a right to see whether the money had been appropriated to the purposes for which it was granted.

Mr. LUCAS rose amid cries of "Divide!" He opposed both motion and amendment.

He and his friends could not conceal from themselves that the amendment was dictated by the same feelings of bigotry and opposition to Catholicity that animated the supporters of the motion [No, no]. The fact was so. The purpose of the amendment was to avoid, under a plausible and delusive pretence, the full and open expression of that bigotry [renewed cries of "No!"]. Now he would join Mr. Scholefield if he would put his practical conclusion to an issue, and include in some form of words a declaration against all endowments in Ireland, whether of Maynooth or of the Regium Donum, or that most flagrant and flagitious of all endowments, not by voluntary grant of State funds, but an endowment conceived in fraud and carried out by robbery—the endowment of the Established Church in Ireland, which had plundered the Catholics of their own funds, and given them to a minority of the people [Oh, oh]. It was the principle of taking all they could, and keeping all they had once got [Oh, oh]. Who believed the motion would pass? It was only supported by what, without offence, he might call the tails of the two parties, without the consent of the heads of either [cries of "Divide!"] It was the Catholic religion, and not merely a Catholic College, which was in question [cries of "Divide!" very general].

Mr. DRUMMOND, amid constant expressions of impatience, made a brief and characteristic speech.

His constituents had told him to vote against the grant; but he said to them, "No, I won't—[laughter]—I won't do an act of injustice." He was for inquiry. Turning upon the Jesuits, he amused the House by an anecdote of their "cleverness." They had beaten a dozen Popes, and he did not suppose that he could beat them as they had beaten the Popes [laughter]. Bellarmine was one of those clever men, and he said, "Pontifex potest legem Dei mutare." That was a very startling proposition, and the King of France, after a good deal of trouble, got the Pope to put it into the *propositiones damnatae*. But how did they suppose the Jesuits got over the difficulty? By adding a word or two, and making the phrase run, "Pontifex non sine iusta causa potest legem Dei mutare" [laughter]. There were a dozen instances of the same kind.

Several members next rose to speak. Amid the confusion, Lord CLAUDE HAMILTON moved the adjournment of the debate. Sir ROBERT INGLIS obtained a hearing while he protested against the language used by Mr. Lucas with respect to the Established Church. Mr. LUCAS said he did not mean to insult; he spoke of the Establishment as a political institution. Mr. Serjeant SHEE declared that Mr. Lucas did not speak for him on the subject of the Established Church in Ireland; and Sir J. SHELLEY denied that, in voting for the amendment, he was actuated by religious bigotry.

At length the motion for adjournment was withdrawn, and the House proceeded to a division on the question that Mr. Spooner's motion should be the question to be put to the House; when there appeared—Ayes, 162; Noes, 192: majority, 30. The House having thus decided that Mr. Spooner's motion should not be the question put, immediately afterwards adjourned, as it was past six o'clock; leaving Mr. Scholefield's amendment to be disposed of.

#### NORWICH ELECTION.

On Thursday, at the time of presenting petitions, Colonel BOLDERO presented a petition from certain electors of Norwich; and on the motion of Mr. LOCKE KING, it was read by the clerk at the table.

The allegations were, that two petitions had been presented against the return of the sitting members, Messrs. Peto and Warner; one against both, and the other against Mr. Warner alone; and that the latter had been withdrawn by the Parliamentary agents without the consent of the petitioners, who prayed that the resolution discharging the order relating to the trial of the petitions might be rescinded.

Mr. LOCKE KING then moved that the petition be ordered to be printed; and gave notice that he should propose that the petition be referred to a select committee. Mr. HENRY DRUMMOND added that he would do so if the hon. member failed.

Later in the evening, Mr. THOMAS DUNCOMBE read a letter which had appeared in the newspapers, and presented a petition from Colonel Dickson, the unsuccessful candidate, whose petition against Mr. Warner had been withdrawn. Mr. Duncombe believed that a breach of privilege had been committed. An appeal was made to the Speaker, on the question whether the statements of Mr. Duncombe involved a breach of privilege? The SPEAKER said, that if the petition contained all the facts, there had been no breach of privilege. If Mr. Duncombe had any more facts to state, of course he could not say whether there had been any breach of privilege.

After a good deal of talk, in which Mr. DUNCOMBE maintained that he had other facts to state, Mr. HUMPHREY suggested that the petition should be printed with the votes, and proposed to examine the Colonel and the agents at the bar of the House; which was agreed to.

On Monday, Mr. DUNCOMBE moved for the Select Committee, which—after a declaration from Mr. WARNER that he was no party to the attempted compromise and would have spurned any proposition of the kind—was agreed to.

#### JEWISH DISABILITIES.

After an ineffectual appeal to Sir Robert Inglis, to permit the House to go into committee on this subject unopposed, Lord JOHN RUSSELL introduced, in a speech of some length, a motion to that effect:—

It would have been agreeable to him to propose a simple oath to be taken alike by all; but that would have raised questions as to the intentions of the Roman Catholics. He only proposed, therefore, so far to complete the edifice of religious liberty as to admit the Jews

to the same rights and privileges as Dissenters and Roman Catholics. In making this proposal, he laboured under a disadvantage; for the Jews were not numerous, they held no threatening meetings, they wielded no electoral influence. He had nothing to rest upon but the truth, the justice, and charity of his proposals; and was it to be imagined that those who had resisted such arguments so many times would yield now? It would not redound to the character of the House, if, against all reason and argument, a prejudice should be indulged in [cheers]. Lord John then showed that the words "on the true faith of a Christian" had been introduced immediately after the Gunpowder Plot, for the purpose of excluding Roman Catholics; and that down to 1829, the argument had always been, that persons dissenting from the Church of England held certain political doctrines which made them unsafe depositories of power. The special ground of religious faith was first introduced in 1830. That was the only question, therefore, now to argue. Are men on account of their religious faith to be disqualified, or are they not? Can you or can you not maintain, that, because a man believes in the Old Testament, and does not believe in the New—[ironical cheers and laughter from the Opposition]. That is the question [cheers]. Are you, on account of what you believe to be the errors of his faith, to deprive a man of political power and of civil privileges? [cheers.] He next disposed of the arguments that the Jews are aliens; that they are a separate people; that their moral character is not good; that their admission to Parliament would unchristianize the nation; and that they were so few in number that exclusion did not amount to injustice. "I ask you," he concluded, "to take away this last disqualification, and then you may with truth say, that having, for political reasons, done away with it in regard to others, you have now done away with this remaining disqualification solely upon the grounds of truth and justice; that you have no other ground to do it away upon but truth and justice; and that it is upon that truth and that justice that you found your truly Christian character" [cheers].

Sir ROBERT INGLIS opposed the motion for going into committee. He would never take off his hat and open the gate into the sacred enclosure. Let him break down the barrier who could. Lord J. Russell had assumed that power was the inherent right of men, and that those who denied this claim were bound to show the grounds of their objection. But he (Sir Robert) contended that power was an inherent right in none, but a trust, which the State might delegate to those whom it deemed fit to exercise it; and the power asked in this case must be exercised subject to certain interests, one of which was the religion of the country; and was a person who held our Saviour to be an impostor to sit in the House and legislate for a Christian nation? Whether the words existed in the oath before 1650 or not, no Jew could at any time have entered Parliament except by taking an oath on the New Testament or some Christian sanction.

Sir ROBERT PEEL admitted that this was an excellent opportunity of showing our approbation of civil and religious liberty, and took occasion to compliment Lord John Russell on his despatch in the case of the Madiai, and to defend the course which had been adopted by the Swiss cantons in regard to the Jesuits. But he did not think that the introduction of the Jews into Parliament had anything to do with civil or religious liberty. The Jews were not dissatisfied with their exclusion from Parliament; and he certainly did not believe that any constituency, except that of London, would confide its interests to a Hebrew. He urged, in answer to the vaunt that had been made of Jewish virtues, that the evidence taken by the committee on the Juvenile Offenders' Bill, showed that the Jews were the chief instigators of metropolitan crime, by the facilities they afforded for the conveyance of stolen property. The affair seemed a personal one of Lord John Russell's. He then adverted to Mr. Rothschild as a rich man, but one whose fortune had the character of being accumulated in ways not entitling him to respect. There had been no greater enemies to European liberty than the Rothschild family. He expressed an earnest hope that the House of Lords would reject this measure, to which, in accordance, he believed, with the feeling of the country, he gave his most determined opposition.

Viscount MONCK and Mr. NAFFIER respectively supported and opposed the motion; the latter asking if Christianity was to be made "an open question." Lord DRUMLANRIG announced his conversion to the cause of the Jews, amidst ironical applause verging upon uproar. Mr. WIGRAM opposed the motion both on political and religious grounds. Mr. DIGBY SYMOUR supported the motion on the ground that the best way to Christianize the Jews was to admit them into the House. Colonel SIBTHORP opposed the motion upon every possible ground, and with every variety of invective.

Amid tumultuous cries for a division, Mr. M. O'CONNELL declared that, as one who had till recently himself suffered under religious disabilities, he must support the motion.

On a division there appeared—For the motion, 234; against it, 203: majority, 31. The result was hailed with loud cheering. Some of the Opposition would have divided again on the resolution in committee, but were dissuaded by Mr. WALPOLE.

#### COLONIAL POLICY.

Sir JOHN PAKINGTON interposed between the Norwich affair and the Jewish debate, a speech based on a motion for copies of despatches written by himself when Colonial Secretary, to the Government of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Van Diemen's Land.

In the course of this speech Sir John supported the claim of the colonists to an improved constitution, and especially to a second chamber; a proposition unsuccessfully advanced by Mr. Walpole, and subsequently by Sir William Molesworth, who had been defeated by Lord John Russell's Government. Sir William had taken great interest in Colonial matters; and it sur-

prised him (Sir John) to see him entrusted with the care of parks and gardens: he regretted, also, to find that Sir William was not present on this occasion. [Lord John Russell: "He is ill."] Then he regretted the cause of his absence more than the absence itself. He now understood that a despatch, not differing from that which the late Government sent out, was on its way to authorize the amended constitution. The present Government had also announced, through the Duke of Newcastle, the intention to adhere to the decision of their predecessors in favour of the cessation of transportation to all the Australian Colonies. He still, however, recommended the sending of convicts to Western Australia; and even commended to the Government a passage from a speech delivered by Lord John Russell in 1850, declaring that Englishmen wherever they go should enjoy English freedom and have English institutions.

Mr. FREDERICK PEEL in great part echoed Sir John Pakington's speech: the only fault he could find with it was, that it was not needed as a vindication of Sir John's own policy, which nobody had impugned.

Mr. ADDERLEY recognised in both speeches just delivered the principles of Colonial government which had been urged upon them by gentlemen combined for that purpose; and he generally approved of what had taken place. It would be impossible, however, to continue transportation to Western Australia; and Government must forthwith deal with the whole question of secondary punishments, especially the treatment of juvenile offenders.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL corrected some errors in Sir John Pakington's speech; and replied to Mr. Adderley's last suggestion, that Government only desire time to consider the important subject of secondary punishments.

After a few words from Mr. HUMPHREY, the motion was agreed to.

#### THE BURMESE WAR, AND THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH moved on Thursday for the production of a letter written in 1829 by the directors of the East India Company to the Governor-General, giving instructions as to the line of operations to be pursued in any future war with Ava. The noble lord then commented on the line of operations pursued in the present war, which had been anything but successful or satisfactory, and wished to know what view the present Government took of the position of affairs in Ava, and especially with reference to the proclamation for the annexation of Pegu, though the responsibility of that step must be laid at the door of the late Government. The Earl of ABERDEEN had no objection to produce the letter in question, though a despatch written twenty-five years ago on such a subject could scarcely be considered as anything else than an historical curiosity. With respect to the conduct of the present war, the Government could not boast of that power of military criticism professed by Lord Ellenborough, and therefore were unfortunately unable to pass judgment on the operations now being carried on in Ava; they had, however, the greatest confidence and reliance in the discretion of the Governor-General, and, as he had expressed himself satisfied with the progress of the war, and had determined to annex Pegu after mature deliberation, the Government were disposed to acquiesce in the opinion expressed by the late Government, and in the eulogies passed by it on the Governor-General. The Earl of DERBY defended the line of operations pursued against Ava, and read a memorandum written by the late Duke of Wellington, to prove that the war could not have been averted; that the operations proposed were judicious; that they had been carried on with great gallantry and success; and that in justice both to the Peguese and ourselves we were bound not to stop short of the annexation of that province. The papers were then ordered to be laid on the table.

On Friday, the Earl of ELLENBOROUGH presented a petition from the native inhabitants of Madras praying for a redress of grievances. The noble earl having gone at length into the statement, inquired whether it was the intention of her Majesty's Government to introduce this session any measure for the future government of India? The Earl of ABERDEEN replied in the affirmative, although he was not prepared to state what modifications he intended to propose. They would be founded upon the reports of the committee of both Houses. The Duke of Argyll drew attention to certain church grievances which the petitioners complained of, and pointed out that the Christian population of India desired some addition to the number of their clergy. The petition was ordered to be referred to the committee on Indian affairs.

#### INTEREST ON EXCHEQUER BILLS.

As it had been stated in a morning journal that the Bank of England had the undue advantage of a previous knowledge of the intention of Government to reduce the rate of interest on Exchequer Bills, Mr. MASTERMAN inquired whether the Governor of the Bank knew of the intended reduction previously to the 12th instant; and whether the Chancellor of the Exchequer would object to state when the reduction was determined on?

Mr. GLADSTONE answered, that the exact date when the reduction became known to the public was the 15th of February. He had finally determined on that reduction on the evening of the 14th, without taking the advice of the Bank of England. He had written a note to the Governor and Deputy Governor on the 12th, requesting their attendance on the 14th, without specifically naming the subject upon which he wished to confer with them, but simply stating that it was a subject which must be decided on the 14th. They accordingly waited upon him on the 14th, and left him in the middle of the day without being apprized of his final intention.



## COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY—THE BURMESE WAR.

On Friday, on the motion for going into committee of supply, Mr. RICH brought under the notice of the House the expediency of gradually increasing the number and efficiency of the reserve force of pensioner battalions. Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT thought the subject quite worthy attention, and assured the mover that the military authorities were quite prepared to give it consideration.

Sir H. WILLOUGHBY moved for papers connected with the Burmese war, and, in a speech of some length, characterised that war as hastily and unwisely undertaken. Sir C. WOOD did not think this a proper time for discussing the subject, but said that a portion of the papers had already been produced, and the remainder should be forthcoming, upon the perusal of which he believed that the House would be satisfied that, with every disposition to avoid war, what had been done was required by the honour of England. After some observations by Mr. HUME, condemnatory of the war, Sir J. HOGG, in reply, adduced the communication from the Duke of Wellington, which on the preceding night, Lord Derby had read in the House of Lords. The amendment was negatived without a division, and the House went into committee.

Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT stated that the number of men in the land forces for the service of the United Kingdom, exclusive of India, is 102,283. The whole of the estimate for this year is £6,025,016. In 1835, "the pattern year of economy," the total was £5,907,782. From the apparent increase in the former estimate deduct the cost (£250,000) of items added since 1835 on the recommendation of military authorities, and it would show a reduction of £132,766. For this smaller sum we maintained 21,000 men more than in 1835. The condition of the army was most efficient and satisfactory; and much had been done in the way of educating the soldier and adding to his comfort. At no former period was the army so healthy as at this moment. As an evidence of increased good conduct was mentioned the large attendance on the barrack libraries; the deposits in the savings-banks, which have increased £14,849 in 1844 to £111,920 in 1852; and the diminution of corporal punishment. The next object of attention was to make the army still more efficient. We used our army too much as a police force, and kept it spread over the country in detachments, without opportunities for field-practice; so that the men had no chance of seeing two regiments brigaded together, or of manœuvring on a large scale. This very great defect it was proposed to remedy. A very small sum would suffice to provide a station where there could be ball-practice with the Minié rifle; non-commissioned officers, and a certain proportion of men from each regiment, would there be enabled to acquire the practice of rifle-firing at various distances, and, with this practice thoroughly attained, would then return to their respective regiments, and communicate that scientific practice to their comrades; the whole army would thus, by degrees, be brought into one system of effective firing. In the summer, it was proposed to form an encampment somewhere in the country, whither various regiments would proceed for the purposes of that instruction in which our troops were at present deficient. As to arms, in order to procure the most effective weapons, Lord Hardinge had sent to America and the continent for specimens, and had tested their various merits. He had now full confidence that he should be shortly able to place in the hands of our soldiers a weapon quite as light as the musket, or lighter, and still more efficient, in every respect, than the Minié rifle.

Mr. HUME expressed his satisfaction with the general statement, and the votes were taken in detail, without much discussion.

The committee sat again on Monday, when the Ordnance estimates (£3,530,000) were voted; and Mr. MAXWELL represented the artillery as sharing the efficiency, comfort, and good character of the general army.

In the course of conversation, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER made the important remark that the reduction of our military expenditure on the concentration of our forces, must depend very much on our colonial policy. It also came out, that the colonelcies of the Grenadier and Coldstream Guards, held by the late Duke of Wellington, had been given to Prince Albert and the Duke of Cambridge; notwithstanding that select committees, a few years since, sanctioned the high emoluments of those honorary posts (£3,000 and £2,000 respectively) only on the express condition that they be conferred as the reward of distinguished military services.

Mr. HUME protested with more than ordinary emphasis against the extraordinary amount of the estimates before the House, which increased regularly every year, and rendered it a hopeless thing ever to expect any reduction of taxation.

Captain PEACHELL expressed his perfect concurrence with Mr. Hume, in even stronger terms. He especially commended the members of the Opposition with lukewarmness on a subject in which they professed so much interest while in office.

On bringing up the report of the Committee of Supply on the Army Estimates, Mr. VANCE moved that the vote relating to Kilmainham Hospital be postponed; but the motion was negatived on a division.

## SLAVE TRADE (NEW GRENADA, AND SOHAR, IN ARABIA).

The House then went into committee, that resolutions upon the capture of slaves and slave-ships might be proposed.

Mr. HUME said it was of no use making any more slave treaties until those already in existence were observed. We had paid £800,000 to Spain, and £500,000 to Portugal, and those countries had kept the money without keeping the agreement they en-

tered into with us for discountenancing and putting down the slave-trade. Lord PALMERSTON reminded the hon. member that our cruisers were stationed round Cuba, and had made several captures.

The resolutions were agreed to, and the House resumed.

## MR. C. VILLIERS'S OFFICE.

On the report on the Office of Examiner (Court of Chancery) Bill, a debate arose on an amendment proposed by Mr. MULLINGS, the effect of which was to preclude an Examiner from receiving a retiring pension who should accept an office under the Crown with a greater amount of salary, with especial reference to the case of Mr. C. Villiers. This was negatived on a division; but the subject was revived by a further amendment moved by Mr. MULLINGS.

Colonel SIBTHORP reproached Mr. Hume with giving, upon this question, an anti-economical vote, a charge which that hon. member repelled.

Mr. MALINS thought the matter savoured of a job. Mr. CORDEN defended the bill as it stood.

After some remarks by Mr. BARROW, Mr. BANKES, and Sir J. SHELLEY, Mr. C. VILLIERS stated that his case was a peculiar one, and he gave a short exposition of it, vindicating himself from the imputation, which he considered had been cast upon him, of being actuated by interested views, and of having retained in his hands for some weeks the two offices of Examiner and Judge-Advocate.

The amendment was then withdrawn.

## CANADIAN CLERGY RESERVES.

In the House of Lords, on Monday, the Earl of DERBY presented a number of petitions from members of the Scotch Church in Canada, praying their lordships not to interfere with the arrangement entered into in 1840 on the subject of the Clergy Reserves. The noble Earl then entered at length into the question, and concluded by protesting against the proposed bill as an act of spoliation which he, as Minister, could never have been induced to sanction.

A long and warm discussion followed. The Duke of ARGYLL defended the measure proposed by the Government, and the Earl of DERBY defended Sir John Pakington's policy. The Bishop of EXETER attacked the Duke of Argyll for misrepresenting what he had said on a former occasion, and extracted an apology from the noble Duke. The Bishop of OXFORD in turn attacked the Bishop of Exeter for using illogical arguments, and for having supported the measure of 1840. The Bishop of EXETER replied with great warmth, and was called to order by Lord REDESDALE. The Bishop of LONDON declared that the inviolability of the Clergy Reserves was an essential part of the Canadian constitution. The Duke of NEWCASTLE denied this assertion, and declared that the Bishop of London and the Earl of Derby had said they would rather see Canada independent than make this concession. Finally, the right rev. and noble lords respectively denied that their language bore out that representation.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Lord St. LEONARDS's six Law Bills have been read a second time, and ordered to be referred to a select committee. They are the Chancery Suits Relief Bill, the Lunacy Regulation Bill, the Lunatic Asylums Bill, the Lunatics Care and Treatment Bill, the Bankruptcy Bill, and the Criminal Law Amendment Bill.

Lord CAMPBELL has incidentally stated the substance of the report which has been signed by the Divorce Commissioners.

The report recommends that the House should renounce the practice of passing an Act of Parliament in each case; that there should be a regular judicial tribunal appointed to take cognizance of these cases, consisting of a Vice-Chancellor, an Ecclesiastical Judge, and a Common Law Judge; and that the proceedings should take place judicially where the petition comes from the husband on the ground of the wife's adultery, but that in the extraordinary case of the wife seeking a dissolution of the marriage for the husband's misconduct, that should be matter for legislation, because it would be impossible that any code could be laid down by which a court of justice could be regulated in deciding cases involving such variety of circumstances.

In reply to Mr. HORSFALL, Mr. GLADSTONE has said, he is not yet certain whether any measure which Government may take for the improvement of the Customs Department will require legislative interposition. The subject was under consideration, and the result would probably be embodied in a Treasury minute. An important change had already been effected—the reduction of the Commissioners to six.

In reply to Mr. HUME, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER has said, that the Treasury have resolved to allow chicory to be sold "in a state of mixture with coffee, provided it is so distinctly designated by labels attached to the packets."

Mr. CAYLEY having first asked whether Lord John Russell now holds any office under Government to which a salary is attached, gave notice of a motion, "That, considering the great increase of public business of late years, it is just and expedient that a salary should be attached to the office of leader of the House of Commons."

Much time was occupied on Friday night in explanations respecting the Metropolitan Improvements (Repayment out of Consolidated Fund) Bill, the details of the subject being complicated, and the language of the enactments obscure. The House divided upon the question of the second reading of the bill, which was affirmed by 102 against 55.

On the motion of Mr. M. GIBSON, the following members were appointed the select committee on Education (Manchester, Salford, &c.):—Mr. M. Gibson, Mr. Peto, Mr. Bright, Lord J. Russell, Mr. Pellatt, Sir G. Grey, Mr. K. Seymour, Mr. Christopher, Mr.

Miles, Mr. Bowyer, the Marquis of Blandford, Mr. Macaulay, Mr. Cobden, Mr. W. Fox, and Mr. Brotherton.

On the motion of Sir J. YOUNG, the following members have been placed on the select committee of the Irish Landlord and Tenant Bills:—Lord Naas, Mr. Lucas, Sir Robert Ferguson, Mr. Kirk, Mr. Henry Herbert, Mr. Roche, Mr. John Fitzgerald, Mr. Fagan, Mr. Robert Phillimore, Mr. Sadleir, Viscount Monck, Mr. Walpole, Colonel Greville, Mr. Napier, Mr. Duffy, Mr. Davison, Mr. Bright, Mr. Drummond, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Dunlop, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Bouverie, Mr. Pollard Urquhart, Mr. Fortescue, Lord Claud Hamilton, Mr. Whiteside, and Mr. Grogan.

## DIVISIONS.

Mr. Spooner's motion on Maynooth, it will be seen, was virtually rejected by 192 to 162 votes. The division list shows a strange disorganization of parties. The bulk of Mr. Spooner's supporters were, of course, Tories, but amongst them were the following Liberals:—

Anderson, Sir J.	Duke, Sir J.	Kinnaird, Hon. A.
Bouverie, Hon. E. P.	Duncan, G.	Langton, W. G.
Brocklehurst, J.	Ellice, E.	Muntz, G. F.
Chambers, T.	Ewart, W.	Pellatt, A.
Cheetham, J.	Hastie, Alex.	Pilkington, J.
Collier, E. P.	Hastie, Arch.	Thompson, G.
Crawford, E. H. J.	Korshaw, J.	Warner, E.
Crook, J.		

The following Nonconformist members voted against the motion:—

Atherton, W.	Coffin, W.	Milligan, E.
Barnes, T.	Crossley, F.	Price, W. P.
Bell, J.	Hadfield, G.	Thornely, T.
Brotherton, J.	Heywood, J.	

The absentees included Mr. Bright, Mr. Gardner, Mr. Peto, Mr. Miall, and Mr. J. B. Smith.

The division list on Jewish Disabilities was not very remarkable, the minority consisting almost exclusively of Tories, except Sir R. Peel—unless such men as Mr. Waddington and Mr. Wyse can be called Liberals. We are glad to see that Mr. E. Ball, though sitting on the Opposition benches, voted in accordance with the principles of religious freedom. The small majority for Lord John Russell's motion, as compared with previous occasions, had been generally noticed, and will, no doubt, give considerable encouragement to the opponents of Jewish emancipation. The absentees include 80 Liberals, the larger portion of whom are Irish members of the "religious equality" order.

## REVELATIONS AND RESULTS OF THE ELECTION COMMITTEES.

It is scarcely possible for our daily contemporaries to do justice to the exciting and edifying disclosures furnished by the disputed elections committees. We do not, therefore, attempt even a summary of the evidence given before each of the eight or ten committees now (or till recently) sitting; but select, from the graphic and humorous narratives of the *Times*, cases recommended by their piquancy, or peculiar pertinence of illustration.

Our first extract concerns the pocket borough of Bridgnorth, Shropshire—population, 7,600; electors, 717: returns two members. At the late election, Sir R. Pigot and Mr. W. Whitmore, Derbyites, were opposed by Mr. F. Cadogan. At the poll, it was evident that the patron's influence had proved more powerful than the gold lavished by the intruder.

Voter No. 1 shows voter No. 2 three sovereigns and two half-sovereigns on the polling-day; No. 1 hands the money over to the wife of No. 2. No. 1 "had five sovereigns in his pocket at the time, and about three months before the election found a £5 note in a place called the Back-lane." Immediately this fortunate witness was disposed of there came forward another—a quondam publican, named Tipton—who frankly told the committee, that he considered his constitutional privilege as merely subservient to the payment of his score. At a former election the Pigot party had run up a bill at his house for £34 10s., of which £22 had been paid, leaving a balance of £12 10s. At the last election he went upon the broad and intelligible principle, that whoever paid his bill should have his vote. On the morning of the election this free and enlightened gentleman went, in company with one Tommy Brown, to the house of a fishmonger, by name Davis. Davis pulled out a £5 note and a sovereign, and said, "This is for you—you are to vote for Pigot. The two worthies, however, appear to have fallen out about the form of transfer. The fishmonger went upon the system of no play no pay. Tipton was to give his vote first, and then come back for his bribe. Tipton, on the other hand, who knew his company, insisted upon having the bribe in his breeches' pocket before he would give his vote. Tommy Brown proposed, as a *mezzo termine*, "that he would pop the money into his hand as soon as he went down to give his vote." Tipton declined, and in a huff voted for Cadogan.

The day before the election the leaders of the Liberal party met together, and handed to a man named Mason a list of the voters who would not vote without money. The names were regularly ticked off and summed up, as a housekeeper would make out her weekly bills. George Bradley stated, that a voter called Bishop had told him that he wished to vote for Mr. Cadogan, but he owed a bill to a spirit merchant in the place, who, as he said, "would make a distress upon him" if he would not vote for Pigot and Whitmore. Bishop did not vote for Mr. Cadogan.

The complicated state of affairs at Clitheroe may be inferred from a single fact. Henry Taylor, a grocer, and Treasurer of the Union, had been canvassed for Aspinall, the Conservative, and had promised his vote for him. Whalley, the postmaster, and a stationer at Clitheroe, afterwards canvassed him for Wilson, the Liberal. He wanted him to go away to the sea-side, and not vote at all, as he had promised the other candidate. He replied, that he would have no objection to go if Whalley would find the





means. Whalley asked him if £8 would do, but he said he must have £10. Whalley said he would write to a "gentleman" about it. In consequence of a note from Whalley on the 4th of July, he went to his house, and, being asked if he was in the same mind about going away, told him if he would give him £30 he would vote for Wilson. Next day, or the day after, he was sent for to Whalley's; and Mr. B. Dewhurst, a watchmaker, said, he being given to understand he would vote for Wilson if they would give him £30, they would put the money in Mrs. Whalley's hands, who would lock it up in a box, and give it him after he had voted. He saw the money, six bank notes, in Mrs. Whalley's hands; they were put into the box, the key given to him, and the box taken upstairs. On the morning of the election, he went and saw that the notes were all safe. He went to the polling-booth with Dewhurst, and voted for Wilson. They walked away, and Dewhurst told him to go to Whalley's and get the money. He went, told Mrs. Whalley he had voted, and she gave him the box. He took out the money, and went away. He went to the Swan (Mr. Aspinall's house), and gave the notes to Mr. Aspinall's agent. He always intended, he said, to vote for Aspinall; yet he took the money, intending to vote for Wilson; and, moreover, he intended to use the money for himself, though he never intended to be bribed! Take a few other facts:—

Christopher Holdgate is a farmer in this reputable borough. He was canvassed by one Deane, a beerseller, for Mr. Wilson. In Clitheroe, as it appears, agents go straight to the point. They scorn the nauseous refinements of Canterbury and St. Albans. The agent asked the voter "what money he thought of having if he voted for Wilson?" The voter was ready with his answer—"£150." The agent offered £50, which the voter indignantly refused. Thereupon the agent returned to the house, near which they were speaking, to consult with a brother rogue upon what was best to be done. The diplomatist came to the conclusion that they would advance up to £100; but they could come to no agreement. The party then adjourned to the "Brown Cow," where they all appear to have got amazingly drunk upon the milk yielded by that interesting animal. The voter was only called upon to contribute to the conviviality, not to the score. Subsequently Deane offered Holdgate the £100 again, but this worthy had what he called "reconsidered" the matter, and voted for Aspinall. It appears that in the course of the negotiations the plenipotentiaries informed the voter that if they were 15 votes short it would cost them £4,000. Clitheroe has but 448 electors, so that upon a rough calculation the constituency would appear eminently entitled to the qualification of £10 voters. Again, Richard Oddie, a farmer, proved that he had been offered £40 for his vote by Mr. Harrison—offer declined. Sarah Windle kept a beershop in the borough. She deposed that her establishment was open to all comers on the day of election, nobody paying for what they drank. Richard Wilson also kept a beershop in the same place, and opened his house, not only on election day, but for a few days before the election. More than 120lb. of cheese, great quantities of "stew," and "lots of drink" were consumed. His bill amounted to £27.

But at this same little Clitheroe, we are presented with another variety of election proceedings—drinking, brass bands, and fighting:—

Lots of "rough fellows" roamed about the town, and there were "stickmen" on both sides. Wilson's party, however, was decidedly the stronger, so there was not much fighting; possibly, also, owing to the circumstance that carrying sticks was only a pretence for drinking. A Lancashire farmer had received an order for 800 fighting men to do the rough work of the election, with the instruction "that the best fighting men and poachers would be preferred." At the "Craven Heifer," on the nomination-day, and for some days before, 2,000 men ate and drank as much and as fast as the landlord could supply them. They were introduced in parties, with orders from known friends of the cause—which cause or what cause it matters not to inquire. About 100 of them had bludgeons. The landlord "went ahead," being told that Clitheroe election bills had always been paid. He appears, however, not unlikely to find it a very bad "venture." He got his shoulder broken among his customers, and is still minus the amount of his bill. Mine host of the Wheatsheaf was equally hospitable, and so far equally unfortunate.

In practical importance, however, these disclosures are surpassed by the facts that have come to light respecting the employment of Government influence in the dockyards. At Chatham, Sir F. Smith, the Derbyshire candidate, appears to have drawn without limit on his influence with the Admiralty.

The first witness called was William Thomas Cooper, who proved that in return for the promise of his vote Sir Frederick had agreed to procure the re-employment of a friend of his, one Pitt, in the ropeyard at Chatham. Some delay ensued, when Sir Frederick Smith stated to the witness, in the presence of a Mr. Wells, "that he had been to the Admiralty, and that the Secretary had promised the appointment should come down." Subsequently Cooper accompanied Ackworth, a canvassing agent of Sir F. Smith's, to the Admiralty. Ackworth went up stairs, and remained with the Secretary to the Admiralty some twenty minutes, and returned to Cooper with strong assurances "that it would be done." The Admiralty, however, appear to have thought that they might get into trouble, and did not make the appointment. Sir Frederick Smith saw Cooper afterwards, and said to him—"For God's sake, Cooper, say nothing about it, and I will give you £50 out of my own pocket as compensation for the disappointment." Esau Driver, a bricklayer, saw Sir F. Smith, in the presence of three witnesses, besides his father, who was an elector. Old Mr. Driver told the candidate that Esau was his son, and wanted a permanent berth in the dockyard. "Very well, he shall have it," said Sir Frederick to the old gentleman, and Esau was packed off to Portsmouth, where he was set to do contract work under the Board of Ordnance. The two Drivers held this to be an evasion of the promise, and Esau returned at once to the family mansion, with many denunciations of the candidate's Punic faith. Stephen Mount deposed that in his presence an interview occurred between his landlord—a

man with one arm—and Sir Frederick. The mutilated voter wished to spend the remainder of his days in the honourable retirement of Greenwich Hospital, and offered his vote on this condition. To this Sir Frederick demurred, but inserted his own hand into his breeches pocket, and, on withdrawing it, cordially grasped the remaining hand of this conscientious voter. Shortly afterwards Bradshaw showed Mount three sovereigns, with the significant observation "that he was sorry Sir Frederick could not get him into Greenwich College, but still three sovereigns were better than a kick"—no matter where—upon that portion of his (Mr. Bradshaw's) animal economy which is supposed to be keenly alive to contumelious attack. Next we have William Wingate, a shipwright in the Chatham Dockyard, who was tempted to give his vote to Sir Frederick by an offer to get his "widowed mother" a situation in the sail-loft, where they make flags for ships. Then we have Mr. Joseph Greathead, a druggist at Chatham, who tells us that he voted for Sir F. Smith, and who, as it appears, has every reason to congratulate himself upon the result of his disinterested political connexion with that gentleman. In point of fact, during the election, Sir F. Smith procured for one of his sons the post of letter-carrier under the Post-office, and, since the election, the same benevolent patron has contrived that his youngest son, an engineer in the navy, should receive promotion. With George Beaumont Locke, another witness, if his evidence may be trusted, Sir Frederick seems to have acted in the spirit of a Jesuit director. This witness had promised his vote, asking, at the same time, for a dockyard appointment for his brother, which Sir Frederick promised to procure, and did procure. Mr. Locke, however, could not well gulp down the bribery oath at the polling-place, and so came away without recording his vote. Later in the day Sir Frederick and Mr. Wells, jun., called upon him, when he stated his scruples of conscience, and asked if he could take the oath. "Yes," replied Sir F. Smith, "you may go and take the oath clearly; you did not promise me on conditions; you merely asked the favour afterwards."

In the case of Bridgnorth, the committee have reported that Sir R. Pigot was not duly elected, but have confirmed Mr. Whitmore's seat with costs.

In the case of Clitheroe, Mr. Matthew Wilson is declared not duly elected, having been guilty, by his agents, of bribery and treating.

Colonel Boyle is also unseated for Frome, having held an office under the Crown at the time of his election.

The Blackburn election is reported void; Mr. Eccles having been, by his agents, guilty of bribery.

## Literature.

### THE PERIODICALS (MARCH).

WE are in arrears with our reviewing, and in the thick of a busy session. Piles of books are before us, and loads of general intelligence press upon us from behind. You, messieurs editors, must, therefore, be content with the devotion of one paragraph to the whole of your progeny, instead of a paragraph to each; and you, trustful reader, must take our word for the excellence of the articles whose merits we have no time to illustrate.

*Blackwood* opens with a pleasantly-discursive paper on "Clubs"—ranging from the luxurious, but, alas! no longer unanimous, Carlton, to those mysteriously horrible confraternities which Louis Napoleon is said to have extirpated. A couple of recently-published books on plants serve as a point from which to survey the whole "Vegetable Kingdom" with the eye of a philosopher and a poet. A German book of travels in Slavonia is used to throw fresh light on that interesting portion of Europe. To the entertaining history of "Lady Lee" is added the initial chapter of a yet more promising fiction. Lastly, old *Ebony* reviews Mr. Cobden's pamphlet and Burritt's *Olive Leaves*, with less than his wonted sourness, and much of his youthful humour.—The *Eclectic* is also learned and eloquent on Vegetation—whips off the cream from the novel of the season with a dexterous hand—praises with sympathetic warmth Gilfillan's "Martyrs of the Covenant"—bestows high but discriminating eulogy on Dr. Davidson's work on Biblical Criticism—and vindicates (in the Monthly Retrospect) at once the Manchester Peace Congress and the Milan insurrection, from heartless sneers.—*Tait* concludes an article on Molière that is as well calculated to make English readers acquainted with his genius and times as any that we remember to have read—makes a further contribution to our knowledge of Continental Governments—and provokes the dullest to laughter by a rhythmical version of an Arabian Night.—The *Monthly Christian Spectator* opens with a long and deeply-searching article upon, and a review of, "The Bases of Belief." "X. Y. Z." resumes the bit of caustic he uses for a pencil to sketch (in No. I. of "Dry Leaves") the Judaism that is in modern Christianity—even in the theology and spirit of some who acknowledge Jerusalem no more than Rome as the mother of us all. The story of "Franklyn" con-

ducts us to look upon some of the marshes, fungi, and fatui, of religious society. And Dr. Lang receives unflattering portraiture from one who evidently knows more of Australia than can be learned from books.—The *Homist* continues, from the last number (which we did not receive) an admirable discourse on a topic but beginning to be appreciated—"Anti-Theism in relation to the Intuitions of Humanity." And Mr. Barrett, of Royaton, preaches from the Domestic Pulpit on "Human dependence, and Divine guidance." Mr. De Quincey contributes to *Hogg's Instructor* a theory of the character and fate of Judas Iscariot which will startle many, but gratify not a few. The same versatile and always powerful writer demonstrates, in a later number, that a great social catastrophe will be the end (not distant) of the Australian gold "crash." Portraits and critical biographies of Macaulay and Bulwer Lytton, also adorn and enrich the parts before us. A word in closing for *Diogenes*. His paper lantern casts the light of ridicule and censure on this side and that without respect to prevailing prejudices, much less to party interests—as, for instance, on the apprehended "Siege of London." In the burlesque application of classic form to contemporary topics, the genius of the tub seems to us peculiarly facile, but as yet rightly sparing.

*Essays on Political and Social Science*; contributed chiefly to the *Edinburgh Review*. By W. R. GREG. London: Longmans, Paternoster-row.

THE projectors and first editors of the *Edinburgh Review*, could scarcely have foreseen the services it was destined to render to literature. To keep alive a pure and chastened taste by its criticisms of current literature, and to advocate those views of political questions which a certain class of interests prescribed, seem to have been their chief ends. And probably these are the only ends which the contributions of two of its founders—Jeffrey and Sydney Smith, have effected. But in later days, and in other hands it has been put to a use as beneficial as it was foreign to their original design;—it has been a medium through which great scholars and thinkers have given to the public their independent researches in history, and speculations in philosophy, and has contributed to modern literature some of its most popular and valuable works. Within little more than ten years, the essays of Macaulay, Carlyle, Hamilton, and Stephens, have been gathered and re-published—writings, which, while they are the trophies of the review, are also the landmarks of thought, noting the stages of its progress, and pointing its direction. The essays of Mr. Rogers, chiefly on theological and kindred subjects, followed more recently; and as if to give completeness to the series, and exhibit the strength of the reviewers in the treatment of political as well as other subjects, we now have the essays of Mr. Greg.

The fact that the greater part of these essays appeared in the *Edinburgh*, is an index of the tone of their politics. It is that of sound but cautious Liberalism, having progressive tendencies, but busy with the curb rather than the goad. His circumstances and education have helped to free him from the taint of the traditional liberalism of Whiggery, a thing for which his cautious temperament has some affinities; but on the whole he is behind rather than in advance of the Reform party. With the more decided and rapid movements of the age he has no sympathy; the hardest hits which social co-operation and universal suffrage have received, have been from his mailed hand. This is easily accounted for. In the first place, he is a Political Economist; and from the starting point of that science, as it exists in England, it is impossible for reform to do more than widen and amend the old track in which society is already moving; for while it asserts that all true reform must in its purpose be suited to the wants, and in its plan, make allowance for the tendencies, of human nature, it accepts "things as they are"—the present social system, as the true exponent of human nature; and ignores, as a basis for political theories all knowledge thereof, which is not derived from economical experience. Hence it treats, as chimerical doctrinairism, all schemes founded on abstract rights. And in the second place, Mr. Greg is emphatically a critic: he originates nothing, but is quick at detecting what is good



or evil, safe or unsafe, in the new theories and movements of his contemporaries. Such a man has his post; but it is not in the van of progress.

As most of these articles have been noticed in our columns as they appeared, it is unnecessary to characterize them individually. Among them is the famous article on Sir Robert Peel, from the *Westminster*, the most masterly analysis of the character and just estimate of the services of that great statesman we have yet seen. There is also the series of articles from the *North British*, whose dismal forebodings have since proved prophetic; and one entitled "Unsound Social Philosophy," in which we scarcely know which to admire most, the deep benevolence, or the calculating sagacity. Our previous remarks make it necessary to express some sympathy with Mr. Greg's able and enthusiastic defence, in this and other articles, of his science—"the dismal science," as Carlyle calls it.—There is an amount of vituperation of Political Economy, in certain quarters, which might be treated as ignorant and unreasonable were it not for Carlyle's example and authority. The truth seems to us to lie between the two extremes, the fact being that economy though a great is not the only light in political science; but that those great ethical principles which find a convenient though incomplete summary in the formula, "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity," must also be regarded in the constitution of society. To illustrate what we mean:—Political economists discovered that marriages by increasing the population increase competition, and thereby lower the rate of wages, and consequently the standard of prosperity among the lower orders; well-meaning philanthropists discovered that marriage, both in enjoyment and in prospect, exerts or ought to exert an elevating influence on character by developing new and pure affections;—the one teaches the necessity of legal restrictions on marriage, the other of a comprehensive and generous Poor Law, which shall show especial favour to the married. It is easy to see how the omission of one element leads in the one case to a hard and demoralizing utilitarianism—in the other, to the ills under which England suffered from the old Poor Law, and which need not be described.

Those of our readers who learn for the first time that Mr. Greg is the author of these—the most noted political essays that have appeared in the *Quarterlies* of late, will be glad to have a name to associate with the profound knowledge of political theories, and public men,—the earnest benevolence—the high-toned sentiment, and the literary power which made them famous. It is in itself so high a distinction to receive the honour of re-publication after the great men we have named, that we are relieved from the necessity of praise. We may however be permitted to mention the pleasure and instruction we ourselves have derived from re-reading some of Mr. Greg's Essays.

*The Life of Daniel Webster.* An Address. By THEODORE PARKER. London: W. Tweedie, 337, Strand.

In this Address Mr. Theodore Parker pronounces—not an oration on the genius and influence—not a eulogy of the character and aims—but, the sentence of a strict yet pitying Justice, of unbending yet weeping Truth, on the life and career of the great American statesman just deceased. With the natural pride of a New Englander, he speaks of Daniel Webster as great among the great—possessed of massive intellect, of a mighty eloquence, of high administrative ability,—one who rendered great public service during forty years, in the councils of the nation, in offices held in times of peril and doubt, and who has "spoken noble words, that will endure so long as English lasts." But the story of his greatness is told only to make more impressive the moral weakness of his character, and to point the lessons that may be learnt from his fall. Resolving that he will "nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in malice," Mr. Parker has ventured, with outspoken plainness and manly courage, to apply the measures of moral truth, of human feeling, and of religious duty, to this great character and these impressive deeds, and to declare that the man is "found wanting," and his deeds a failure.

Daniel Webster, the advocate of the slave, and the orator of freedom, seeking to extend his power and attain the first place in his country, took back his word, and "became the slave of

slavery"—bidding for the Presidency by conciliating the South, with fifty thousand square miles of territory and ten millions of dollars to Texas, with four new Slave States, with Slavery in California and New Mexico, with the Fugitive Slave Bill, and by all other means fitting in a man "inspired by the Devil to the extent of his intellect." He sacrificed early conviction, independence, conscience, to his ambition—and he fell, and went down to his grave with "such a reputation as a man would not wish for his uttermost foe." And this is the lesson Mr. Parker preaches—Christian in spirit, if not wholly so in form—from this ruined greatness:—"Let us warn our children to fling away ambition, and let us charge them, every one, that there is a God who must indeed be worshipped, and a higher law of God which must be kept, though Gold and Union fail."

And now our readers will be glad to get a specimen of this noble-hearted speech for Truth and Righteousness, and specially for the American slave:—

"Damen mourn for him, the great man eloquent? I put on sackcloth long ago. I mourned for him when he wrote the Creole letter, which surprised Ashburton, Briton that he was. I mourned when he spoke the speech of the 7th of March. I mourned when the Fugitive Slave Bill passed Congress, and the same cannons that have fired 'minute guns' for him, fired also one hundred rounds of joy for the forging of a new fetter for the fugitive's foot. I mourned for him when the kidnappers first came to Boston—hated then—now respectable men, the companions of princes, enlarging their testimony in the court. I mourned when my own parishioners fled from the 'stripes' of New England to the 'stars' of Old England. I mourned when Ellen Craft fled to my house for shelter and for succour; and for the first time in all my life I armed this hand. I mourned when the court-house was hung in chains, when Thomas Sims, from his dungeon, sent out his petition for prayers, and the churches did not dare to pray. I mourned when I married William and Ellen Craft, and gave them a Bible for their soul, and a sword to keep that soul living, and in a living frame. I mourned when the poor outcast in yonder dungeon sent for me to visit him, and when I took him by the hand that Daniel Webster was chaining in that house. I mourned for Webster when we prayed our prayer and sung our psalm on Long Wharf in the morning's grey. I mourned then; I shall not cease to mourn. The flags will be removed from the streets, the cannons will sound their other notes of joy; but for me, I shall go mourning all my days. I shall refuse to be comforted, and at last I shall lay down my grey hairs with weeping and with sorrow in the grave. Oh, Webster! Webster! would God that I had died for thee!"

"His course in politics was crooked. Now for free-trade, then for protection; now for specie, then for bills; first for a bank, then it is an 'obsolete idea'; now for freedom and against slavery, then for slavery and against freedom; now justice is the object of government, now money. Now what makes men Christians, makes men good citizens; next religion is good everywhere but in politics, there it makes men mad. Now religion is the only ground of government; next 'there is no law higher than the Act of Congress,' and he hoots at conscience, and would not re-enact the law of God. He tacked and wore ship many a time in his life, always in bad weather, and never came round but he fell off from the popular wind. Perseverance makes the saint: he always forsook his idea just as his idea was about to make his fortune. In his voyaging for the Presidency he was always too late for the tide; embarked on the ebb, and was left as the stream run dry. The Fugitive Slave Law has done the South no good, save to reveal the secrets of her prison-house, the cabin of Uncle Tom, and make the North hate slavery with a tenfold hate. So far as he 'Websterized' the Whig party he has done so to its ruin."

"Was his private life good? There are many depraved things done without depravity of heart. I am here to chronicle, and not invent. I cannot praise a man for virtues that he did not have. This day such praise sounds empty and impertinent as the chattering of a caged canary amid the sadness of a funeral prayer. Spite of womanly tenderness, it is not for me to renounce my manhood and my God. Let us 'nought extenuate and nothing add, nor set down aught in malice.' It is true that he was over fond of animal delights, of the joys of the body's baser part; fond of solid luxury, not fond of show. He had a plain house, but a sumptuous board. He loved power, loved luxury, loved wine, not show. He was intensely proud, not vain. Careless of money, he was often in trouble on its account. He contracted debts and did not settle, borrowed and rendered not again. Private money sometimes clove to his hands, yet in his generous nature there was no taint of avarice. I wish the charges brought against his public administration may be disproved, whereof the stain rests on him to this day. A senator of the United States, he was pensioned by the manufacturers of Boston. Their 'gifts' in his hand, how could he dare be just? His later speeches smell of bribes. Could not Francis Bacon warn him, nor either Adams guide? Three or four hundred years ago Thomas More would not accept five thousand pounds which the English clergy publicly offered him, for public service done as Chancellor. But Webster in private took—how much I cannot tell. Considering all things, their wealth and his unthriftiness, it was as dishonourable in them to bribe as in him to take their gift.

"To gain his point, alas, he sometimes treated facts, law, constitution, morality, and religion, as an advocate treats matters at the bar. Was he certain Carolina had no constitutional right to nullify? I make no doubt he felt so, but in his language he is just as strong when he declares the Fugitive Slave-law Bill is perfectly constitutional; that slavery cannot be in California and New Mexico; just as confident in his dreadful mock at conscience, and the dear God's unchanging law. No living

man has done so much to debauch the conscience of the nation, to debauch the press, the pulpit, the forum, and the bar. 'There is no higher law,' quoth he; and how much the pulpit, the press, the forum, and the bar, denies its God. Read the journals of the last week for proofs of what I say, and read our history since March of '50. He poisoned the moral wells of society with his lower law, and men's conscience died of the murrain of beasts which came because they drank thereof.

"In an age which prizes money as the greatest good, and counts the understanding as the highest human faculty, the man who is to lead and bless the world must indeed be great in intellect, but also great in conscience, greater in affection, and greatest of all things in his soul. In his later years Webster was intellect and little more. If he did not regard the eternal right, how could he guide a nation to the useful for to-day? If he scorned the law of God, how could he bless the world of men? 'Twas by this fault he fell.'

"He knew the cause of his defeat, and in the last weeks of his life confessed that he was deceived; that before his fatal speech he had assurance from the North and South that if he supported slavery it would lead him into place and power; but now he saw the mistake, and that a few of the 'fanatics' had more influence in America than all the South. He sinned against his own conscience, and so he fell.

"He made him wings of slavery to fly to lofty eminence. Those wings unfeathered in his flight. For one and thirty months he fell, until at last he reached the tomb. There, on the sullen shore, a mighty wreck, the great Webster lies!"

Let honour be done to the American preacher who so honestly and eloquently lifts up his voice for Humanity and God;—may the voice ring through the States, and have echoes long and loud in this old world. Mr. Parker shall, for once, and for that he has stirred our heart, be free from any criticism of ours, even though inaccurate illustrations from science, a vicious style, and the offensive association of the true Christ with Zoroaster and Socrates, have excited our indignation as we passed along.

#### BOOKS RECEIVED.

An Easy Story Book.	Dean & Son.
Wellington and Uncle Tom.	Simpkin, Marshall, & Co.
Prayers for Times of Trial.	Jackson & Walford.
Diseases and Losses of the Teeth.	S. Hingley & Son.
Cock's Musical Miscellany.	Cock.
The Lentilad.	Theobald.
Chambers' Pocket Miscellany.	Chambers; Orr & Co.
Home Truths for Home Peace.	Wilson.
Scripture Geography and History.	Longman, Brown, & Co.
Mr. J. G. Holyoake Refuted in His Own Words.	Houlston & Stoneman.
Political Atheism.	Clarke, Beeton, & Co. [Stoneman.]
Repository of Instructive Tracts.	W. & R. Chambers.
The Banker's Magazine.	Groombridge & Son.
Lectures on Atheism.	J. Cassell.
Autographs for Freedom.	J. Cassell.
Germany and German Empire.	Dean & Son.
Mr. Holyoake Refuted.	Houlston & Stoneman.
Mormonism Explained, &c.	Houlston & Stoneman.
People's Service of Song.	Ward & Co.
Bible Story Book.	Ward & Co.
Early Sunset.	Ward & Co.
Beauty, a Poem.	R. Hardwicke.
The Assurance of Salvation.	Paton & Ritchie.
Observations on India.	J. Chapman.
Sermons, by Parker.	J. Chapman.
Stewart's Geographical Library.	Tweedie.
Dollars and Cents.	Clarke, Beeton, & Co.
Sunny Side.	Clarke, Beeton, & Co.
Working Man's Way in the World.	W. & F. Cash.
The Bible, the Missal, the Breviary.	T. & T. Clark.
A Sunday School Hymn Book.	J. Snow.
Tait's Magazine.	Partridge & Oakley.
Hogg's Instructor.	Hogg.
Illustrated Exhibitor.	J. Cassell.
Christian Spectator.	W. Freeman.
Eclectic.	Ward & Co.
Homilist.	W. Freeman.
Diogenes (4 Nos.)	Kent & Co.

MR. VINCENT'S LECTURES.—On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings, Mr. Vincent delivered his three orations in the Assembly-room of the Royal Hotel, Weymouth. On Monday the audience was large, but it increased each evening, and on Wednesday the room was completely filled, whilst fully one-third of the audience upon each occasion were ladies. The party politics of the day were entirely excluded from the addresses, and nothing offensive to the most sensitive political mind escaped the lips of the talented lecturer during the whole of the disquisitions. On the contrary, the visit of this gentleman to Weymouth has evoked a sensation, and produced an impression, which we believe is calculated to exert a very beneficial influence in eradicating the party spirit which has existed so long in this town, and has operated so banefully upon its interests and prosperity.—*Southern Times*.—Mr. Vincent has also addressed two large meetings in the Town Hall of Romsey. The Church influence is great, but there are a few earnest spirits constantly labouring for the improvement of the people and for the spread of liberal and Anti-state-church principles.

A GENERAL STRIKE OF THE SEAMEN employed by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company took place last week at Southampton, and their example has been followed by the sailors of the Royal West India Mail Company. The cause assigned is, that the General Screw Steam-ship Company allow their men 55s. a month with grog, and the others demand to be placed on the same footing. The companies feel aggrieved that the men should have suddenly refused to sign articles on the eve of ships being ready for sea; and, as the mail-packets are bound under heavy penalties to sail at an appointed time, steps were taken to obtain men from London, rather than to employ the old hands after such conduct. These efforts have been to some extent successful. The Peninsular and Oriental Company's ship "Haddington," and the West India packet ship "Avon," were manned on Monday. Both the crews were obtained from distant ports, on account of the strike of the Southampton seamen.



## Court, Personal, and Political News.

**THE COURT.**—The investiture of the Bath was held yesterday week; when Lord Cowley was invested with the riband and badge of a Knight Grand Cross (Civil Division); Mr. William Gore Ouseley and Mr. Belford Hinton Wilson were made knights, and invested with the insignia of Knight Commander (Civil Division); and Lieutenant-General Macleod, of the East India service, also received the honour of knighthood, and was invested as Knight Commander (Military Division). At a Court held on Friday, Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe had an audience of her Majesty, to take leave on return to his embassy at Constantinople; and Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer had an audience, on his arrival, on temporary leave of absence, from the Court of Florence. Amongst the guests at a dinner party, on Saturday, at Buckingham Palace, were the Marquis d'Azeglio, the Turkish Minister, the Earl of Clarendon, Viscount Enfield, and the Right Hon. Ewart Gladstone. A few days ago a ball was given to the domestics of Buckingham Palace, numbering about 300, on the occasion of the opening of the new servants' hall at that establishment. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, together with many of the ladies and gentlemen connected with the household, were present.

**THE RECENT POOR LAW ORDER.**—The Poor-law Board have addressed a letter to Mr. Holt, the chairman of the deputation which recently waited on them on the subject of the out-door relief order. The Board do not feel themselves justified in acceding to the request that it may be "totally and immediately rescinded," but promise to carefully watch its future operations. They will consider themselves indebted to the guardians for any information as to its results; and "will be happy at all times to give the best advice and assistance in their power for the purpose of enabling the guardians to act upon the order in a manner satisfactory to the guardians themselves, and beneficial to the true interests of the poor." The Board further state, "that in any case of that description, which may occur hereafter, it will be proper and useful to send a copy of the intended order to every board of guardians affected by it, twenty-one days before the actual issuing of the order itself. By this means the Poor Law Board will have the benefit of any suggestions which the guardians may be desirous of making upon the subject."

**POOR LAW RELIEF.**—A return from the Poor Law Board shows, that on the 1st January, 1852, the number of paupers in receipt of relief was 835,360, and 799,443 on the 1st January last the decrease, after deducting the increase, was 35,917. Of adult able-bodied paupers the decrease was 11,098 in the year. Another return shows, that the expenditure for the relief of the poor in Ireland for the year ended the 29th September last, had decreased £280,700 compared with the preceding year, when the total sum disbursed was £1,166,954.

**MILITARY CAMPS NEAR LONDON.**—Captain Higginson, of the 3rd battalion of Grenadier Guards, has been engaged for several days past in taking a survey of Ascot Heath, for the purpose of selecting the most eligible position for an encampment of 7,000 of the household brigade and regiments of the line, which are to be encamped there in the months of May and June next. Surveys have also been made in the Great Park, Hounslow, and at Bagshot Heath, where it is intended to encamp at the same time as many regiments as can be spared from all the military stations in this country.

**THE EXHIBITION OF 1851.**—The following five members of her Majesty's Government have been elected *ex-officio* members of the Royal Commission for the Exhibition of 1851, in pursuance of the charter giving it powers to carry out the surplus scheme:—The President of the Council, the First Lord of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the President of the Board of Trade, and the First Commissioner of Works. Mr. Disraeli has also been elected a member of the Commission.

**MR. ROEBUCK.**—Dr. Gully, of Malvern, expresses a confident opinion of the success of the treatment which Mr. Roebuck is now undergoing for the re-establishment of his health. Dr. Gully anticipates (says the *Sheffield Independent*), that when the weather becomes more genial, Mr. Roebuck's progress to recovery will be much more rapid, and is of opinion that the most essential thing to enable Mr. Roebuck to resume his parliamentary duties, is to have his mind perfectly at ease during the period of inactivity which is at present necessary to him.

**THE FORFARSHIRE ELECTION.**—On Friday last the Hon. Colonel Lauderdale Maule, who vacated his seat for the county of Forfar in consequence of his having accepted the office of Surveyor-General of the Ordnance under the present Government, was re-elected as the representative of the constituency in the House of Commons without opposition.

**THE WEST WORCESTERSHIRE ELECTION** came off on Monday, when Lord Elmley was elected without opposition.

**DESTRUCTION OF DONCASTER CHURCH BY FIRE.**—On Monday morning, at one o'clock, a fire was discovered to be raging in Doncaster church, and notwithstanding the most strenuous exertions of the surrounding population, the edifice was totally destroyed. The loss of property is supposed to amount to £100,000. The origin of the fire has not been ascertained.

It is now considered probable that the ballot will have to be resorted to for the raising of 1,000 men for the Third West York Militia.

## Facts and Facets.

It is proposed to erect a monument to the memory of Delta (Mr. Moir).

"Necessity is the mother of invention," as the cook said, when she used her night-cap for a pudding-bag.

Erard's magnificent piano, which was exhibited at the Crystal Palace in 1851, has been purchased by the Emperor for the Empress of the French for 40,000 francs.

**A HAPPY EDITOR.**—A few days ago, the wife of Mr. E. C. Pratt, of the *Elgin Courier*, gave birth to two sons and a daughter!

Thirty ships have been taken up by the ice merchants of Paris to bring ice from Sweden for the ensuing summer.

Ten friends are dearly purchased at the expense of a single enemy; for the latter will take ten times more pains to injure you than the former will take to do you a service.

As an illustration of the competition in the tea trade, one establishment in Bristol has employed a long file of men bearing flags, banners, and all the et ceteras of a procession, and preceded by a band of music.

Thackeray is still the theme of New York newspapers. They are eloquent about his legs, and when the last mail left, a controversy was raging among them in this matter; one party maintaining that "he stands very firm on his legs," while the opposition asserted that his legs were decidedly "shaky."

The *Leicester Chronicle* invites a visit from a traveller who, after going over the "portrait gallery" of the publicans, has nowhere seen the sign of Cromwell. "Oliver," it seems, does swing in Leicester—but only over a beer-shop.

A Western editor requests those of his subscribers who owe him more than six years' subscription to send him a lock of their hair, that he may know they are still living. The *Laurensburg (Indiana) Register* says—"If all our subscribers of that kind would do that, we could make money by carrying on the wig business."

An infidel, who had been attempting to prove that men have no souls, asked a lady with an air of triumph what she thought of his philosophy. "It appears to me," she replied, "that you have been employing a good deal of talent to prove yourself a beast."

Mrs. Swishelm, of America, who has conducted the *Pittsburg Saturday Visitor* with so much ability and success, has taken an editorial partner, and exchanged the big arm-chair behind the desk for the rocking-chair beside the cradle. She naively says—"The late afflictive dispensation, which has placed a cowering baby in our hitherto quiet home, appeared like a 'call' to deliver the pen editorial into other hands."

**THE EDITOR OF THE "TABLET."**—The *Morning Post* thinks that if this gentleman's name be permitted to survive at all, it will go down to posterity in the paraphrastic form of *Lucas a non lucendo*. "He is a curiosity in natural history; he contains great heat, but gives out no light."

**INDIAN SUPERSTITION.**—A beautiful superstition prevails among the Seneca tribe of Indians. When an Indian maiden dies, they imprison a young bird until it first begins to try its power of song, and then loading it with kisses and caresses, they loose its bonds over the grave, in the belief that it will not fold its wings, nor close its eyes, until it has flown to the spirit-land and delivered its precious burden of affection to the loved and the lost. It is not infrequent to see twenty or thirty birds let loose over one grave.

**LOVE OF THE ESQUIMAUX FOR TOBACCO.**—The craving of these people for tobacco was incessant. "As we go north," observes Commander Maguire, "their eagerness for it can hardly be imagined; if we had a ship full of tobacco with us we could not appease their wants. I can only compare them to a set of people shut up without food or drink for a week, and then let loose only on a scanty supply; add to this their being savages, and some idea may be formed of our small boats surrounded on all sides with baidars full of Esquimaux, all shouting out the same story, 'tawac.'"—*Commander Maguire's Journal*.

**AN AMBITIOUS LECTURER.**—Under the heading, "An audience illustrating a lecture," the *Notts Review* records the result of an attempt on the part of a native of Loughborough to deliver a lecture on "The age we live in," in that town. The audience had paid for their seats, and it would seem, had a grudge against the lecturer on account of his conceit. "On his appearance upon the stage they greeted him with a shower of peas and hisses, and it was soon evident an unusual scene would be witnessed. In vain did the lecturer for an hour attempt to still the tumult; at one time with words, at another with a song; by assuming authority and right to speak, or by coaxing attention; by stern defiance, or assuming the tones of the suppliant. At each interchange the scene waxed worse—peas gave place to balls of cobbler's wax and rotten eggs; to hisses were added the tones of a watchman's rattle and a cow horn; and instead of a lecture, recitals or dialogues, or questions, or remarks, witticisms, as their brains, excited by the occasion and aided by memory, turned up, supplied. Any how, at any rate, 'no lecture' was the order of the night."

**NEWS FROM AMERICA.**—The eldest son of Queen Victoria, who is now, we suppose, thirteen or fourteen years old, begins, it is said, to exhibit military talent, and has at once received an appointment as general or major general, and an addition of some half a million of dollars attached to his salaries. Rather a costly price for the beginning of a military talent, but the Prince of Wales is a liathan wherever he is put.—*From the "Cadet," Kentucky newspaper.*

**CONSUMPTION.**—I think it my duty to warn the heads of families against being easily persuaded either to banish their children to Madeira or Italy, or to shut them up in warm rooms at home. It is generally a very unnecessary practice, and even worse than useless. There is often extreme cruelty in it. We have already stated, that Drs. Gourlay, Gordon, and Heineker, each of whom resided at Madeira, discourage us from sending patients thither, the first declaring that whole families have been swept off there by consumption. It is of far greater consequence how the patients live out of the house and in the house, than where they live; and if

people would only avail themselves of all the advantages they enjoy in this country, they never need think of visiting another.—*Dr. Graham's Modern Domestic Medicine.*

**WOMEN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION.**—At the last convention, held at Mount Gilead, Morrow county, Ohio, the chairwoman, Mrs. D. Gage, entertained the audience for an hour or more with a graphic picture of the present legal and political condition of women, which called forth the hearty applause and admiration of the convention. The following, among other resolutions, were adopted:—"That upon the ground of justice and right, we, the women of the nation, ought not to be compelled to pay taxes without representation, or be required to submit to laws to which we have never given assent." A lawyer moved to insert the word "unmarried" before "women," as he thought that married women were represented by their husbands. Mrs. Gage replied in a brief speech, showing that, if husband represented wife at the ballot-box, he should continue the representation to the gaol and the gallows.

**HOW TO DETECT ADULTERATED BREAD.**—The following useful directions for discriminating pure from adulterated bread are given in the *Economist*:—"Pure bread is of a clean colour and mellow texture; the crust is brown, the crumb soft when moderately new, the smell is fresh, pleasant, and wholesome, and the taste sweet. On the contrary, the crumb of adulterated bread is harsh, and the crust pale; the smell is raw and disagreeable, and the taste has nothing of that sweetness; neither has the crumb at any time the due consistence, for it is made up of ingredients which will not mix with the yeast and water in the manner that flour does. The paleness of the crust is one great test, and it depends upon this plain cause—flour, when burnt, becomes brown; but the ingredients, added to bread by those who adulterate it, remain white in the fire. Whiting, lime, alum, ashes of bones, are alike in this respect; they will continue white when burnt; and, therefore, the more there is of them in the bread, the paler will be the crust. There cannot be a more obvious way of discovering the fraud than by comparing the crust of an honestly made loaf with that of one of the others."

**REPUBLICAN EXTRAVAGANCE.**—The *New York Express* says:—"The extravagance the city and the people of the city are going into, exceeds anything in previous history. Costly houses of 75,000 dollars and 100,000 dollars, with furniture, mirrors, carpeting, pictures, frescoes, &c., to match, are not uncommon; but there are dinners, soirées, fetes, dresses, &c., besides. We hear of balls the past week in which diamonds and emeralds were worn, worth 80,000 dollars, on the person. Thousand-dollar dresses were not uncommon. Dinner parties are spoken of, when ladies appear in cloaks embroidered with pearls, &c. What are we coming too? The fever is indeed high, and it may feared before long there will be a re-action. It is right and proper for those who have enough and to spare, or who are rolling in wealth, as the phrase is, to spend their money freely. Mechanics, workmen, mantua-makers, store-keepers, and the industrious classes generally, are benefitted by such a policy. But there is reason in all things."

**RECIPE FOR JOINING GLASS.**—Melt a little isinglass in spirits of wine, and add a small quantity of water. Warm the mixture gently over a moderate fire. When mixed by thoroughly melting, it will form glue perfectly transparent, and which will re-unite broken glass so nicely and firmly, that the joining will scarcely be perceptible to the most critical eye. Lime mixed with the white of an egg forms a very strong cement for glass, porcelain, &c., but it must be done neatly, as, when hard, the superfluous part cannot easily be smoothed or taken off.—*Scientific American.*

**THE BOWYER BIBLE.**—This celebrated book which has become tolerably well known to the public from its appearance in two of Mrs. Parkes's lottery schemes, was sold, on Saturday, by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson, the auctioneers, of Piccadilly. The collection of the illustrations, and their elaborate arrangement, occupied a large part of the life of the late Mr. Bowyer. Since his decease it has been submitted to the public in the lottery before alluded to, and the prize being drawn by a member of an eminent drapery house in the City, it was re-purchased of him, and became the subject of a similar lottery (the total subscription to each being four thousand guineas), when the holder of one of the guinea tickets became the fortunate possessor, and by him it had been consigned for public sale. The main features of this remarkable book have been too long before the public in the form of advertisement to need more particular allusion. It may, however, be remarked that it is the most extensively illustrated book that has ever been formed, and does ample credit to the taste and perseverance of the gentleman under whose care it was undertaken, and who expended upon it upwards of three thousand pounds. At the sale, which was well attended, it excited an animated competition, and was at last knocked down at the sum of £405, the purchaser being Mr. Willis, bookseller, of Covent-garden.

**SINGULAR ROBBERY.**—While Mr. Ollivant, a silversmith of Manchester, was counting up money at a desk near the shop-door, a man suddenly darted in, snatched a bundle of bank-notes, and attempted to regain the street with his prize; his foot slipped, and in the effort to save himself from falling he broke the string round the bundle of notes, and they were scattered on the floor; he made a clutch at some of them, and carried off about £200; but he left £1,300 of notes behind.

**COLLISION ON THE GREAT NORTHERN LINE.**—On Saturday afternoon, between four and five o'clock, as one of the up-trains was proceeding from York to London, a waggon train ran into the carriages. Luckily, the approach of an accident was observed by the railway official, and although the shock was rather severe, only two persons were injured; one, a gentleman, who was very severely cut on the left eye, and a young child whose front teeth were forced out and face slightly damaged.



**SHIPPING DISASTERS AND LOSS OF LIFE.**—On Saturday Liverpool was visited by one of the most fearful gales from the north-west that have been experienced since 1839. The Woodside boats, which usually run across the Mersey in five minutes, generally required an hour; and in one case, when the wind was at its height, the Woodside boat occupied nearly an hour and three-quarters. The "City of Glasgow," steam ship, broke from her anchor in the river, and after drifting about went ashore near Rock Ferry, where she remains. The flat, "John of Chester," in attempting to make the George's Basin, ran foul of the chains of the landing stage, and struck the bridge, and carried away masts, bowsprit, and bulwarks. The mate was cut in two by portions of the tackling, and he, with another man, was washed overboard—the latter was saved by means of a life buoy. The "Prince of Wales," steamer, got foul of the landing stage, and carried away her figure-head, &c. A schooner and four sloops are aground at Hoylake, with signals of distress flying. A large vessel, totally dismantled, was at anchor seven miles west of Holyhead, with signal of distress flying on a flag staff. The "Anna Rich" went ashore near the Potteries. Several collisions took place in the river. At Tyne-mouth the gale was accompanied by showers of rain and sleet. The fishermen had a narrow escape, many of them making port with difficulty. Two were swept away by the sea, after they had reached the rocks. The sad event was witnessed by hundreds of persons, who were unable to render any assistance, and there was not time to get out the Cullercoat life-boat. On Sunday afternoon the "Prompt," of Newcastle, and the "May Queen," of Peterhead, ran on to the Herd Sand, South Shields, in a squall of wind. Both crews took to the rigging, but were gallantly rescued by the South Shields life boats, manned by the pilots, who saved the poor fellows at great personal risk.

**THE NATIONAL FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.**—The annual meeting of this society was held at the London Tavern on Thursday, Sir J. Walsley, M.P., in the chair. The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said he thought it was right to give the meeting an analysis of some of the accounts of the company, which would prove most satisfactorily that it had progressed, and he could state that it was still progressing. The receipts in 1849 were £1,778; in 1850, £19,787; in 1851, £96,201; and in 1852, £190,070; making a total of £309,836. The number of members was 14,900. The amount due to the members was £158,000, and £153,000 had been advanced on securities. There were ninety-eight estates, containing 2,940 acres. Of these estates twenty-eight, of the value of £99,000, had been partially distributed; and since the report was prepared, nine other estates had also been distributed; leaving thirty-nine estates still to be distributed. The interest which had been paid amounted to £860, and there was now payable £3,000. Including the reserved guarantee fund, there was £5,971 to the credit of the society. Having referred to the decision of one of the revising barristers, which disfranchised some of the freehold land as 40s. voters, because the land did not cost £50, he repelled indignantly the aspersion that had been thrown on the directors, and announced that it was his intention to retire from the board. The motion having been seconded, was carried unanimously. The report of the board of directors respecting the election of directors having been read, Mr. Cobden, who was warmly applauded, moved the adoption of that report and the re-election of the ten retiring directors. In the course of his remarks he said that he hoped the time would come when the company would release himself and their president from the anxieties of their duties. He did not mean any anxiety with reference to pecuniary matters; but the fact was that men like the chairman and himself could not attend properly to the affairs of the society.—Mr. Wilkinson, M.P., seconded the motion, which was agreed to, and the meeting, which lasted several hours, then separated.

**CONSEQUENCES OF A BOX ON THE EAR.**—Mr. Cripps, a gentleman residing in Linton on his property, was formerly engaged in an extensive brass manufactory in London. His son, a youth of seventeen, was employed in the establishment; and one day chancing to get his ears boxed by his father for some slight dereliction of duty, he absented himself, and was never heard of till one day last week, when the post brought a letter from the wayward (if not prodigal) son, couched in suitable and dutiful terms, and giving an account of his life during nearly twenty years' banishment. On absconding he found his way to Sydney, and was there employed in catching wild bullocks, of which he was to have a certain proportion as his share. He is now the possessor of a large tract of land, four hundred beasts, and nearly as many horses, all his own; and, though "married and settled," proposes ere long to return to his fatherland to enjoy a respectable competency.—*South Eastern Gazette.*

**DRUNKENNESS IN THE METROPOLIS.**—A Parliamentary paper has been published in return to a motion made by Mr. Hume, showing the number of persons taken into custody for drunkenness and for disorderly conduct by the metropolitan police force, with similar returns relating to the city of London, and to the cities of Edinburgh and Glasgow. This interesting paper throws a favourable light on the progress of sobriety and good conduct in the various districts of London. In 1831, when the metropolitan population amounted to 1,515,585, there were 31,353 persons arrested for drunkenness, and 10,383 for disorderly conduct; of the drunkards, 11,605 were women, and 19,748 were men; among the persons who conducted themselves in a disorderly manner there were 7,287 women and 3,096 men. In 1841, when the population had increased to 2,068,107, the numbers of the same offences were still enormous, the

total for drunkenness being 15,006, and for disorderly conduct 15,810; there were among these totals 5,128 female drunkards and 9,883 males, and among the disorderly there were 7,913 women and 7,897 men. In the same year the city police took up 2,313 persons for drunkenness, and 802 persons for disorderly conduct, among a population, as shown by the census returns, of 128,563 persons. In 1851, when the population of the metropolitan districts had increased to 2,399,004, the total number of persons arrested for drunkenness had decreased to 10,668, 6,207 of whom were men and 4,461 women, and the total of disorderly persons arrested was 6,138, 2,556 of whom were men and 3,582 women. In the city the numbers were, in 1851—drunkards arrested, 280; disorderly persons arrested, 681. Edinburgh, with 140,000 inhabitants in 1841, shows 4,824 arrests for drunkenness and disorderly conduct in that year, and in 1851, when the population was 166,000, the arrests were only 2,793; while Glasgow, with 333,651 inhabitants in 1851, had, in that year, 10,012 arrests for the reasons mentioned above.

**UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.**—The annual meeting of the members of this institution was held on Wednesday in the theatre of the establishment, in Gower-street, Bedford-square. At three o'clock the chair was taken by Mr. Crabbe Robinson. After a few remarks from the chairman, the secretary read the report, from which it appeared that the receipts for the year under all heads amounted to £1,723, and that, deducting all items of expenditure, a small balance remained. During the year legacies to a large amount had been received, and that item had in some degree counterbalanced a falling off in other departments. There were during the year 186 students in the faculty of medicine, 236 in the faculty of arts, making 422 in all. In the junior school the number was 297, and the total fees amounted to £11,491. The proceedings connected with the hospital department had been attended with much success, and a vast amount of relief had been afforded to the poor. The report next stated that the students of the college had, in several instances, distinguished themselves elsewhere—viz., at Oxford, Cambridge, &c., and proceeded to remark that all possible improvements had been carried out in the chemical and other departments. The report having been agreed to, resolutions in accordance were carried, and the proceedings terminated with the ordinary vote of thanks to the chairman.

**DR. NEWMAN AND HIS "LIBEL."**—Dr. Newman, in a letter to Primate Cullen, acknowledging contributions towards the expenses of the late trial, contends that the judges "virtually revised and reversed the verdict of the jury." He has not retracted any part of the libel, and has never, since its appearance, felt regarding it, "even a momentary misgiving or regret."

**TWO NEW GARROTTE ROBBERIES** have occurred at Leeds—a town which was formerly notorious for that crime, but which had recently been free from it.

#### BIRTHS.

February 16, at Fairfield Cottage, Kingston on Thames, Surrey, the wife of Mr. GEORGE PHILLIPSON, bookseller, of a daughter.

February 20, in Belgrave-square, the wife of the Right Hon. SIDNEY HERBERT, of a son.

February 22, the wife of Mr. CHARLES ROBINSON, of Luton, of a daughter.

#### MARRIAGES.

February 10, at Belvoir-street Chapel, Leicester, by the Rev. J. P. Murrell, Mr. J. W. ROWLES, New-walk, to MARY, eldest daughter of Mr. C. LEE, Newark-street.

February 10, at the residence of Thomas Watson, Esq., M.D., 91, West Regent-street, Glasgow, Mr. ROBERT EDMONDSON, of Trowbridge, Wiltshire, to ISABELLA, third daughter of the late GEORGE WATSON, Esq., surgeon, of the city of Glasgow.

February 16, at the White-house Chapel, by the Rev. William Brock, ESSEX, eldest son of J. CARR, Esq., of Putney, to Miss ANNET PARKER, of London.

February 23, at the Independent Chapel, Staines, Middlesex, by the father of the bride, Mr. JOSEPH JOHN WILLIAMS, of Islington, to JANE RIPPON, youngest daughter of the Rev. R. PORTER.

February 26, at the Independent Chapel, Yardley, Hastings, by the Rev. William Todman, Mr. JOHN ROBERTS, to CHARLOTTE, second daughter of Mr. J. JOHNSON, all of Yardley, Hastings.

February 26, at the Independent Chapel, Stepney, by the Rev. John Green, of Uppingham, WILLIAM, second son of the above, to SARAH, youngest daughter of the late J. JACKMAN, Esq., surgeon, of Goswell-street Road, London.

#### DEATHS.

February 6, after a week's illness, wholly free from suffering Mr. THOMAS JONES, who had been upwards of thirty years deacon of the Baptist Church at Cardigan.

February 19, suddenly, at his residence at Halifax, in his 58th year, the Rev. JOHN PRESTON, late minister of the Independent Chapel, Warley, near Halifax. He was interred on Thursday last, at the Independent Chapel, Mixenden, where he had laboured for more than eighteen years as minister before his settlement at Warley.

February 19, at Farm Hall, Godmanchester, aged 92, MARGARET, relict of John Lindell, Esq., of St. Ives, Hunts.

February 19, at 10, Oxford-street, Cheltenham, SIMON DAVID ROBINSON, Esq., M.D., formerly of Bridport, Dorset, aged 76.

February 19, at Epping, Essex, in his 89th year, the Rev. JOSEPH ALLCOTT, for many years minister of Epping Meeting.

February 19, at Nottingham, after three days' illness, ELIZA, the wife of Mr. J. BARBER.

February 20, at 45, Frederick-street, Edinburgh, Dr. WILLIAM ROBSON, late Physician to the Forces.

February 20, at Liverpool, in his 61st year, SAMUEL McCULLOCH, Esq., F.R.S.

February 20, at her residence, North-terrace, Camberwell, in the 75th year of her age, ELIZABETH, widow of B. HANSON, Esq., late of Hackney and Botolph-claydon, City.

February 20, aged 62, WILLIAM TILT, Esq., of Claremont-square.

February 20, at his residence, 1, Russell-street, Reading, ROBERT RHODES, Esq., in his 83rd year.

February 22, at Cotham Lawn, Bristol, RACHEL, wife of R. FAY, and daughter of E. FRASE, of Darlington.

February 22, ISAAC SOLLY, Esq., at Stanstead Bury, Herts, in the 84th year of his age.

February 23, at Nailsworth, Mr. CHARLES JENKINS, aged 57, for many years a valued deacon of the Baptist church at Shortwood, Gloucestershire.

February 24, at the Baptist College, Bristol, aged 24, Mr. CHARLES LUCK, student, formerly of Long Buckby, Northamptonshire.

February 24, at her residence, Spring-house, Bradford, Yorkshire, MARY, the relict of William Bacon, Esq., formerly of Wolverhampton, in the 84th year of her age.

## Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

The English Funds have been, for the most part, steady during the past week. The various unfavourable rumours respecting foreign affairs have caused some fluctuations. Yesterday prices declined somewhat, but subsequently recovered. To-day Stocks were depressed, but rallied in the afternoon, and a brisk business sprung up. Investments were made by the Government broker on account of the Sinking Fund at 99½. Money is in considerable demand. At Paris Messrs. Rothschild have taken the Sardinian loan, and in London Messrs. Murietta and Co., and Hambro and Son, have announced a Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cent. loan for £2,600,000.

The Bank of England weekly statement of liabilities and assets exhibits a smaller reduction of bullion during the week to the 19th inst. than was apprehended, but the demand for discount accommodation increased. In the Issue department the notes were lessened £51,425, and the amount of notes unemployed in the Bank "till" being larger by £172,970, the reduction upon balance of active circulation was £224,395, or to £22,080,690. The bullion in both departments amounted to £18,314,617, a decrease of £87,743.

#### PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS:—

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Satur.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Cons.	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½
Cons. for Acct.	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½
3 per Cent. Red.	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½
New 3½ per Ct.	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½
Annuities ..	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½
India Stock ..	268 6	268 6	268 6	268 6	268 6	268 6
Bank Stock ..	226½ 7½	227½ 6½	227½ 6½	228 7½	226½	227½
Exchq. Bills ..	15 pm.	17 pm.	18 pm.	5 pm.	17 pm.	18 pm.
India Bonds ..	—	—	—	—	—	40 pm.
Long Annuity ..	6½	6½	—	6½	6½	—

The foreign Stock-Market has been firm, and although not much business has been transacted, prices have shown a tendency to improvement. A rise has occurred in the following:—Buenos Ayres, 2; Dutch Two-and-a-half, Four per Cents., and Peruvian, 1; Mexican, Spanish Three per Cents., Deferred, and Turkish Scrip, ½. Advices from Belgium mention that a loan of 3,000,000 francs (£120,000) had been opened for the City of Brussels, in 30,000 Bonds of 100 francs each, interest at 3 per cent., redeemable in sixty-six years: the subscription is 50 per cent. at the date of the contract, and the balance on the issue of the bonds.

The Railway Share Market is inactive, and there is but a limited amount of business doing. Many of the Stocks are now quoted ex. div. in the prices. The following are the prices this morning of the principal shares, which are quoted per share, except in the cases of the Great Western, Lancashire and Yorkshire, London and North Western, and Midland, which are quoted per cent.:—Aberdeen, 15½ 15½; Amber-gate, 6½ 6½; Caledonian, 32½ 32½; Eastern Counties, 13½ 13½; Great Northern, 19½ 20½; Great Western, 91½ 91½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 77½ 78½; Leeds Northern, 15½ 16; London and Blackwall, 8½ 9½; London and Brighton, 51½ 52½; London and North Western, 119½ 120½; London and South Western, 45½ 45½; Midland, 77½ 77½; South Eastern, 24 24½; York and North Midland, 29½ 30; Northern of France, 35½ 35½; Paris and Lyons, 16½ 17. The amount of railway "calls" for next month is £473,056, of which £66,400 is for foreign companies.

The market for Australian securities opened flatter this morning, and Gold Mining shares have been less dealt in. A few transactions took place for the coming out in the Trebrugg Consols Mining Company at ½ to ½ prem. Australian Coal Mining were at ½ to ½ prem.

The "Roxburgh Castle" has arrived from Melbourne, whence she sailed the 15th of November, with about 200,000 ounces of gold. The "Chowring-hee" has also arrived with 63,713 ounces, having sailed from the same place on the 28th of October. The gross imports by these vessels amount in value to rather more than £1,000,000.

The exports from the United Kingdom during the month, to the 5th ult., were £6,149,414, being an increase of £971,027 over the corresponding month of 1852.

#### PRICES OF STOCKS.

The highest prices are given.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Consols .....	99½	Brazil .....	108
Do. Account .....	99½	Equador .....	—
Three per Cent. Red.	100½	Dutch 4 per Cents.	99½
duced .....	100½	French 3 per Cents.	—
3½ New .....	103½	Granada .....	11½
Long Annuities .....	—	Mexic. new 3 pr. Cts.	24½
Bank Stock .....	227½	Sardinian 5 per Cts.	—
India Stock .....	—	Russian 5 per Cents.	118c.d
Exchequer Bills .....	18 pm.	Span. 5 per Cents.	—
India Bonds .....	40 pm.	Do., 3 per Cents.	25½
South Sea Stock .....	—	Do., Passive .....	—

A FORGERY has been committed at the Bank of England, in which one of the clerks of the establishment is implicated, and by which dividends to the amount of about £3,000 have been obtained. A portion of the sum has, however, already been recovered.



## The Gazette.

Friday, February 25, 1853.

## BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 19th day of February, 1853.

## ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued .....	31,748,285	Government Debt ..	11,015,100
		Other Securities .....	2,984,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion ..	17,736,151
		Silver Bullion .....	19,154
£31,748,285		£31,748,285	

## BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital ..	14,553,000	Government Securities — (including Dead Weight Annuity) ..	13,619,393
Reserve .....	3,313,109	Other Securities .....	14,177,702
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Div. Accounts) ..	6,738,059	Notes .....	9,667,595
Other Deposits .....	12,081,941	Gold and Silver Coin ..	560,339
Seven-day and other Bills .....	1,344,913		
£38,031,092		£38,031,092	

Dated the 24th day of February, 1853.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

## BANKRUPTS.

BROWN, GEORGE TAYLOR, Gloucester-terrace, Whitechapel-road, draper, March 7 and April 6: solicitors, Messrs. Laurence and Co., Old Jewry-chambers.

CHIDWICK, WILLIAM HENRY, Dover, Kent, tobacconist, March 8 and April 5: solicitors, Messrs. Linklater, Sise-lane.

COLLIER, LOUISA, and COLLIER, MATILDA, Hatton-garden, bookbinders, March 8 and April 5: solicitor, Mr. Chippendale, Nicholas-lane.

DANBY, GEORGE, Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square, Jeweller, March 11 and April 12: solicitors, Messrs. Jay and Pilgrim, Bucklersbury, Cheapside.

HOLLAND, THOMAS, Langhaw, near Godalming, Surrey, manufacturer, March 8 and April 5: solicitors, Messrs. Laurence and Co., Old Jewry-chambers.

HODGSON, THOMAS, Kingston-upon-Hull, shipowner, March 23 and April 13: solicitor, Mr. Ayre, jun., Hull.

JONES, SAMUEL, Kidsgrove, Walsingham, Staffordshire, joiner, March 12 and April 2: solicitors, Messrs. Cooper, Tunstall, and Hodgson, Birmingham.

JAMES, WILLIAM, Lincoln, chemist and druggist, March 23 and April 13: solicitor, Mr. Tweed, Lincoln.

MAY, EDWARD BENJAMIN, Leicester-square, linen-draper, March 4 and April 8: solicitor, Mr. Overbury, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.

MAY, WILLIAM, Exeter, linen-draper, March 4 and 30: solicitors, Messrs. Holmes and Impey, Bedford-row, and Mr. Brutton, Exeter.

WHEELER, JAMES, Scarborough, Yorkshire, wine and spirit merchant, March 11 and April 15: solicitors, Messrs. Donner and Woodhall, Scarborough, and Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds.

WELLS, WILLIAM, Chatham, maltster, March 7 and April 6: solicitors, Messrs. Nichols and Clark, Cook's-court, Carey-street.

YOUNG, THOMAS, Sunderland, shipowner, March 9 and April 7: solicitor, Mr. Hartley, Southampton-street, Bloomsbury, and Mr. Bignal, Durham.

## SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

KNOWLES, GEORGE, Aberdeen, cattle dealer, March 3 and 23.

JACKSON, WILLIAM, Sheriff Brae, Leith, builder, March 3 and 24.

## DIVIDENDS.

Charles O'Neill, Birmingham, metal dealer, first div. of 4s. 1d., any Thursday, at Mr. Christie's, Birmingham—James Duggan, Maryport, Cumberland, draper, third div. of 4d. (in addition to 4s. 1d. previously declared), February 26, and any subsequent Saturday, at Mr. Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—John Hall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, corn factor, first div. of 1s. 6d., February 26, and any subsequent Saturday, at Mr. Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Tuesday, March 1.

## BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

VENNALL, HENRY, Hastings, Sussex, stonemason, February 26.

## BANKRUPTS.

ATKINSON, THOMAS LAMB, Wood-street, City, linen warehouseman, March 11, April 16: solicitor, Mr. Mason, Ironmonger-lane.

KERSLAKE, JAMES, Colliingwood-street, Blackfriars-road, sawyer, March 10, April 12: solicitor, Mr. Hare, South-square, Gray's-inn.

MORTON, WILLIAM, Belgrave-place, Pimlico, bill-discounter, March 11, April 16: solicitor, Mr. Reed, Coleman-street.

NESS, WILLIAM, and SNOWDEN, THOMAS, Leeds, tar distillers, March 18, April 15: solicitors, Messrs. Payne and Co., Leeds.

NORTH, GEORGE, Chesterfield, Derbyshire, coal dealer, March 12, April 16: solicitors, Messrs. Palmer, Bedford-row, London, and Mr. Busby, Chesterfield.

PLUMMER, EDWARD, Diss, Norfolk, butcher, March 11, April 15: solicitors, Messrs. White and Borrett, Whitehall-place, and Messrs. Hazard, Harleston, Norfolk.

PRICE, WILLIAM, Bucklersbury, Cheapside, City, eating-house keeper, March 15, April 13: solicitor, Mr. Thompson, Bucklersbury.

TAYLOR, JOHN, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, brewer, March 10, April 13: solicitors, Messrs. Crosby and Crompton, Church-court, Old Jewry, London, and Mr. Hoyle, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

## DIVIDENDS.

Albert Pinneberg, Hertford, builder, first dividend of 8d., March 1 and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Nicholson's, Basinghall-street—Archibald Sands, Coal Exchange, City, and Chatham, Kent, coal factor, second dividend of 2s., March 1 and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Nicholson's, Basinghall-street—Edward Winstanley, Poultry, City, chemist, first dividend of 20s., March 1 and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Nicholson's, Basinghall-street—Arthur Hills, Woodside, near Croydon, Surrey, and Isle of Dogs, Poplar, oil manufacturer, first dividend of 2s. 10d., March 3 and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street—Edward Steward, Brompton, Norfolk, corn merchant, first dividend of 11d., March 3 and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street—Charles Marshall, Old Castle-street, Whitechapel, brewer, second dividend of 4d., March 3 and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street—John Featherstonhaugh, St. Mary-at-Hill, Lower Thames-street, City, coal factor, third dividend of 2d., March 3 and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street—William Cam Monkhouse, Aberystwith, Cardiganshire, wine merchant, dividend of 12s., March 2 and any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr. Hutton's, Bristol—Thomas Ward Sharland, Liverpool, tea broker, dividend of 9d., March 9 and any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr. Morgan's, Liverpool—John Timothy, Liverpool, flour dealer, dividend of 8s. 4d., March 9 and any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr. Morgan's, Liverpool—Peter Jones, Liverpool, joiner, dividend of 9d., March 9 and any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr. Morgan's, Liverpool—Martin Marshall, Sheffield, Yorkshire, coat nail manufacturer, first dividend of 2s. 9d., and second dividend of 4s. 6d., February 24, and any subsequent Monday and Tuesday, at Mr. Hope's, Leeds—John Eyre Pearson, Sheffield, Yorkshire, wine merchant, third dividend of 1 3-16d., February 24, and any subsequent Monday and Tuesday, at Mr. Hope's, Leeds—Robert Tomlinson Carlisle, Sheffield, Yorkshire, and Beighton, Derbyshire, builder, first dividend of 3d., March 7th, and any subsequent Monday, at

Mr. Freeman's, Sheffield—Luka Palfreyman, Sheffield, Yorkshire, scrivener, third dividend of 12s. 7d., and, upon new proof, 18s. 1d., March 7, and any subsequent Monday, at Mr. Freeman's, Sheffield.

## Markets.

MARK-LANE, MONDAY, February 28th.

The supply of English and Foreign Wheat and Flour during the past week has been moderate, and there was but little offering from the neighbouring Counties. The wheat trade continues to be in an inactive state, but dry good qualities both of home and foreign growth sold to-day at the full prices of Monday last. In Flour little doing, though offering upon terms more favourable to the buyer. Barley met with a fair sale at last week's quotations. Beans firmer. Peas without alteration. The arrivals of Oats were very moderate, and principally from Ireland, but dealers had no difficulty to-day in purchasing at last Monday's rates. Clover seeds very dull and looking downwards in value. Linseed Cakes fully as dear. Current prices as under.

BAITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat—	s. d.	Wheat—	s. d.
Essex, Suffolk, and Kent, Red (new) ..	36 to 46	Dantzic .....	48 to 50
Ditto (old) .....	46 to 50	Do. high mixed ..	52 to 54
Ditto White .....	38 to 52	Pomeranian, Red ..	46 to 48
Lincoln, Norfolk, & Yorkshire Red ..	42 to 46	Uckermarck .....	44 to 46
Northumberland, & Scotch, White ..	42 to 46	Rosstock and Mecklenburgh .....	46 to 50
Rye .....	30 to 32	Danish red .....	40 to 42
Barley grinding and distilling .....	25 to 31	Ditto, White .....	46 to 48
Do. extra malting ..	35 to 37	Holstein .....	44 to 46
Scotch .....	26 to 33	East Friesland ..	40 to 42
Malt, Ordinary .....	— to —	Belgian and French red .....	44 to 46
Pale .....	52 to 56	Ditto, White .....	48 to 50
Peas, Grey .....	30 to 32	Archangel and Riga ..	40 to 42
Maple .....	34 to 36	Polish Odessa .....	42 to 46
White .....	34 to 36	Marianopol & Berdianski .....	44 to 46
Boilers (new) .....	38 to 40	Taganrog (hard) ..	41 to 43
Beans, Large .....	30 to 32	Egyptian .....	34 to 36
Tick .....	30 to 34	American U.S. red ..	44 to 46
Harrow (new) .....	32 to 35	Ditto, White .....	46 to 50
Do. (old) .....	35 to 37	Canadian red .....	44 to 46
Pigeon (old) .....	36 to 38	Ditto, White .....	46 to 50
Oats .....	16 to 19	Rye (nominal) .....	28 to 30
Lincoln and York seed ..	16 to 19	Barley .....	27 to 29
Do. Poland & Pot. ..	20 to 21	Danish .....	25 to 27
Berwick & Scotch ..	20 to 23	Sisal .....	29 to 31
Scotch feed .....	18 to 21	East Friesland ..	21 to 23
Irish feed and black ..	17 to 18	Egyptian .....	20 to 21
Ditto, Potato .....	20 to 22	Danube .....	21 to 22
Linseed, Essex, new ..	50 to 54	Peas, White .....	33 to 35
Rapeseed, Essex, new ..	£23 to £26 per last	Boilers .....	36 to 38
Caraway Seed, Essex, new, 42s. to 44s. per cwt.		Beans, Horse (new) ..	31 to 33
Rape Cake, £24 10s. to £25 per ton		Pigeon .....	34 to 36
Linseed, £10 to £10 10s. per ton		Egyptian .....	32 to 33
Flour per sack, of 280 lbs.		Oats .....	17 to 18
Ship .....	34 to 35	Flour—	
Town .....	42 to 44	U.S., per 196 lbs. ..	24 to 27
Tares, winter, 4s. 6d. to 5s. bush		French, per 280 lbs. ..	38 to 40

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR FEB. 19.		AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE LAST SIX WEEKS.	
Wheat .....	44s. 6d.	Wheat .....	45s. 6d.
Barley .....	31 1	Barley .....	30 11
Oats .....	17 9	Oats .....	18 5
Rye .....	29 3	Rye .....	31 3
Beans .....	34 5	Beans .....	34 8
Peas .....	31 2	Peas .....	31 8

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, February 28.

Our market to-day was but moderately supplied with foreign stock in fair average condition. Several of the Dutch steamers had not made their appearance at the usual hour. From our own grazing districts the receipts of Beasts fresh up, this morning, were seasonably good, both as to number and quality. The attendance of buyers being large, and the weather favourable for slaughtering, the Beef trade ruled steady, and a good clearance was effected, at prices fully equal to those obtained on Monday last. The primest Scots sold readily, at from 4s. to 4s. 2d. per 8 lbs. We were again very scantily supplied with Sheep, the general weight of which was by no means heavy. Although the butchers purchased with extreme caution, the Mutton trade may be considered steady, at full rates of currency. The primest old Downs realized 5s. to 5s. 2d. per 8 lbs. Calves, the supply of which was limited, sold steadily at full prices. We had a moderate inquiry for Pigs at last week's quotations.

Per 8 lbs. to sink the offals.		s. d. s. d.	
Coarse and inferior Beasts .....	2 0 3 2	Prime coarced wool—	4 8 4 10
Second quality do. ..	2 4 3 6	Prime South Down ..	5 0 5 2
Prime large Oxen .....	2 8 3 10	Sheep .....	5 0 5 2
Prime Scots, &c. ....	4 0 4 2	Large coarse Calves ..	3 2 4 2
Coarse and inferior ..	2 10 4 0	Prime small do. ....	4 4 4 8
Second quality do. ....	2 4 2 6	Large Hogs .....	2 10 3 2
Sheep .....	2 10 4 0	Neat small Porkers ..	3 6 4 0
Stinking Calves, 20s. to 25s.; and quarter-old store Pigs, 19s. to 24s. each.			

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.			
Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday .....	704	3,002	120
Monday ..	3,704	16,760	64

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday, February 28.

The arrivals last week from Ireland were 6,646 firkins Butter, and 2,315 bales Bacon; and from foreign ports, 3,890 casks Butter, and 48 bales and 4,310 sides Bacon. The Irish Butter market ruled firm during the past week, and a fair amount of business transacted at about our last quotations. The large delivery from the wharves giving holders confidence, we quote—Carlow, 80s. to 90s.; Cork, 90s. to 92s.; Limerick, 80s. to 82s.; best Dutch, 112s. to 114s. landed. The Bacon market also ruled firm. There was more disposition to purchase parcels for shipment, and some sales of prime Watford meat were effected at 60s. on board; landed quotations remain unaltered. About 200 tons of provisions, consisting principally of middles, have arrived from Galatz, the quality about equal to fair American; it has not yet been offered on the market for sale. Another report says—There was a good demand for Irish Butter last week, and a considerable quantity sold at the quotations of this day so'nigh. The market closed with more of firmness and promise than for some time past. The delivery large, and stocks reduced. The best Dutch was a slow sale at a decline of 2s. to 4s. Bacon was dealt in to a respectable extent on board and landed, and in some few instances at a trifle over our last prices. Bale and tierce Middles steady in request and value. On Friday we had a novelty—a cargo of Middles of about 200 tons, from Galatz; the first from that part of the world; of the quality and value we may report next week. Hams and Lard were less sought after; and the turn cheaper.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, February 28.—Since Monday last the arrivals of country-killed meat up to these markets have been seasonably good, they having exceeded 7,000 carcasses. To-day the supplies on offer slaughtered in the metropolis were tolerably extensive, yet the general demand ruled steady.

		Per 8lbs. by the carcass.									
		s.	d.	s.	d.			s.	d.	s.	d.
Inferior Beef...	2	8	to	2	10	Inferior Mutton..	3	4	to	3	6
Middling do ...	3	0	to	3	2	Middling do ...	3	8	to	4	0
Prime large do.	3	4	to	3	6	Prime do ...	4	2	to	4	4
Prime small do.	3	6	to	3	8	Veal .....	2	8	to	3	0
Large Pork .....	2	8	to	3	2	Small Pork .....	3	4	to	4	0

## PRICES OF BUTTER, CHEESE, HAMS, &amp;c.

Friesland....per cwt.112 to 116		Double Gloucester, s. d.	
Kiel.....104 to 108	per cwt.....	58 to 64	
Dorset (new).....108 to 112	Single, do.....	50 to 56	
Ditto (middling) .....	York Hams (new) ..	74 to 80	
Carlton (new) .....	Westmoreland.....	70 to 80	
Waterford, do.....	Irish.....	66 to 70	
Cork, do.....	American, do.....	— to —	
Limerick, do.....	Wiltshire Bacon (green) .....	60 to 64	
Sligo .....	Waterford Bacon ..	58 to 60	
Fresh Butter, per doz. 12 to 14	Hamburg, do.....	— to —	
Cheshire Cheese, per cwt.....	American, do.....	— to —	
Cheddar, do .....			

ENGLISH BUTTER, MONDAY, February 28.—A fair steady trade at the same prices as last week.

Dorset, new.....	110s. to 112s. per cwt.
Ditto, middling .....	90s. to 100s.
Fresh .....	10s. to 13s. per doz. lbs.

COVENT GARDEN, SATURDAY, February 26.—In consequence of the coldness of the weather, the supply of Vegetables during the past week has been but limited; but of fruit in season there has been sufficient for the demand. Table pears and apples are, however, still scarce. The former are almost entirely confined to Beurre d'Anjou, and the latter to American Newtown pippins, which are very dear. The supply of pineapples is pretty well kept up. Forced strawberries continue to make their appearance. Cob and other nuts are realizing fair prices. Among vegetables we remarked some good green peas of foreign growth, and from France we have new potatoes, horn carrots, asparagus, radishes, and lettuces. Both sea-kale and rhubarb are pretty abundant. Potatoes are a trifle dearer. Mushrooms are scarce. Cut flowers consist of heaths, primulas, early tulips, roses, cyclamens, mignonne, and camellias.

POTATOES, SOUTHWARK, WATERSIDE, Monday, February 28.

During the past week there have been no arrivals coastwise or by rail, but a few cargoes from France have got up, which have met with a ready sale at advanced prices. There is a considerable stock of French cargoes at sea, that have been detained in the Channel by north east winds. The following are the quotations:

York Regents .....	per ton 100s. to 105s.
Lincolnshire ditto.....	90s. to 100s.
Scotch ditto .....	90s. to 110s.
Ditto reds and cups ..	—s. to —s.
French Whites .....	90s. to 105s.
Dutch .....	—s. to —s.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, February 28.—The demand for all fine Hops continues unabated, and the quotations of this day week are rather exceeded.

SUMMER POCKETS.		WEEK OF KENTS.		MID AND EAST KENTS.	
Sumner Pockets .....	100s. to 115s.	Week of Kents .....	105s. to 120s.	Mid and East Kents ..	112s. to 105s.

HAY, FRIDAY, February 25.—Smithfield: Trade steady, at full prices.—Cumberland: A full average supply, and a steady demand.—Whitechapel: Supply good, and trade rather dull.

	Smithfield.	Cumberland.	Whitechapel.
Meadow Hay .....	58s. to 84s.	60s. to 90s.	57s. to 51s.
Clower .....	75s. 100s.	75s. 90s.	75s. 100s.
Straw .....	25s. 33s.	26s. 33s.	25s. 32s.

SEEDS, MONDAY, February 28.—Cloverseed and Trefall sold tardily at late rates. Canaryseed was not so pressing offered as before. Spring tares may be quoted about 6s. to 6s. 6d. per bushel.

BRITISH SEEDS.	
Linseed (per quarter), sowing 54s. to 58s.; crushing, 45s. to 50s.	
Linseed Cakes (per ton) ..	£3 to £9 10s.
Rapeseed (per last) .....	new £22 to £23, fine £24, old £21 to £24
Ditto, Cake (per ton) .....	£4 10s. to £5
Cloverseed (per cwt.) .....	44s. to 64s.
Mustard (per bushel) .....	new white 7s. to 8s., brown 7s. to 8s.
Coriander (per cwt.) .....	old 9s. to 12s.
Canary (per quarter) .....	40s. to 42s.
Tares, Winter (nominal) ..	Spring (per bushel) ..
Caraway (per cwt.) .....	new 46s. to 47s., fine 48s.
Turnip, white (per bushel) ..	Swede (nominal)
Trefall (per cwt.) .....	20s. to 30s.
Cow Grass (per quarter) ..	(nominal)

TALLOW, MONDAY, February 28.—The demand for all kinds of Tallow is heavy, and prices have a downward tendency. To-day F.Y.C. on the spot is quoted at 44s. 3d. to 44s. 6d. per cwt. For forward delivery there are sellers at 44s. 6d. per cwt. Town tallow is 44s. to 44s. 6d. per cwt. net cash; rough fat, 2s. 5d. per 8 lbs.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.				
	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.
Stock this day...	30283	38313	41115	51296
Price of Y. C. ..	40s. 6d.	36s. 6d.	37s. 2d.	36s. 6d.
Delivery last week ..	2274	1915	1576	2681
Arrived last week ..	81070	74754	75093	85594
Do. from 1st June ..	93	281	—	1122
Do. from 1st June ..	103773	87756	91099	106286
Price of Town...	43s. 6d.	38s. 6d.	39s. 6d.	38s. 9d.

HIDES AND SKINS.		s. d. s. d.	
Market Hides, 56 to 64 lbs. ....	0 24 to 0 0	per lb.	
Ditto 64 to 72 lbs. ....	0 24 to 0 24		
Ditto 72 to 80 lbs. ....	0 24 to 0 24		
Ditto 80 to 88 lbs. ....	0 24 to 0 3		
Ditto 88 to 96 lbs. ....	0 3 to 0 3		
Ditto 96 to 104 lbs. ....	0 3 to 0 3		
Horse Hides .....	5 0 to 5 6	each	
Calf skins, light .....	1 0 to 2 0		
Ditto full .....	3 6 to 5 0		
Polled Sheep .....	8 0 to 10 0		
Kents .....	7 0 to 8 3		
Half-breds .....	7 0 to 8 3		
Downs .....	5 3 to 6 3		

OILS.—Linseed, 32s. 9d. per cwt.; Rapeseed, Eng. refined, 37s. 6d. do. foreign, 39s. 6d.; brown, 37s. 6d.; Galloli, per ton, £70; Spanish, £62; Sperm, £45 to £47; do. bagged, £46; South Sea, £37 to £38; Seal, pale, £35 to £36 10s.; do. coloured, £32 to £33; Coal, £33 10s. to £34; Pitchard, £28 to £30; Cocoa Nut, per ton, £28 to £40; Palm, £29 6s.

METALS, February 25.—English Iron, Bar and Bolt, per ton £9 10s.; Hoop, £12; Railway Chairs, Clyde, £5; Scotch Pig, No. 1, in London, £4.—Foreign Iron, Swedish, £10 15s.—£12; Russian CCND, £17.—Foreign Steel, Swedish keg, nominal, £20.—Spelter, on the spot, £22 10s.—Zinc, in sheets, £28.—English Copper, Tilt, 14 to



21s. 6d.; Lambton's, —s.; Killoe, 20s.; Braddell's, 20s.; Belmont, 20s.; Stewart's, 21s.; Hartley's, 20s.; Holywell, —s.; Gosforth, 19s. 6d. Fresh arrivals, 186; left from last day, 32.—Total, 218.

FLAX, LONDON, February 25.—Flax, Riga, PTR and CM, £37 to £45; Archangel, £50 to £60; Egyptian, £28 to £45; Friesland, £30 to £50 per ton free of duty.

## WOOL.

CITY, Monday.—The imports of foreign wool into London last week were only 665 bales, of which 469 were from the Cape of Good Hope, and the rest from the continent.

LEEDS, February 25.—Sales of British Wool this week have been to a moderate extent, and prices are very firm. On some of the scarce kinds of combing wools rather higher prices have been obtained.

LIVERPOOL, February 26.—Scotch.—There is no alteration to report in the market this week. The lightness of stocks in all kinds prevents anything like active operations, as holders are asking and obtaining high prices for what is wanted.

	s. d.	s. d.
Laid Highland Wool, per 24lbs. ....	12 6	13 6
White Highland do. ....	15 6	16 6
Laid Crossed do., unwashed ....	14 0	16 0
Do., washed ....	15 0	17 0
Laid Cheviot do., unwashed ....	16 0	18 0
Do., washed ....	19 6	22 0
White Cheviot do. do. ....	26 0	30 0

FOREIGN.—The attention of the trade is still engaged with the public sales in London, which are progressing satisfactorily, and will close about the 1st or 2nd. The late imports here are held over for the public sales to take place on the 4th March, when will be offered about 900 East Indian, 700 Buenos Ayres and Entre Rios, 200 Egyptian, 600 Sundries, consisting of Smyrna, Russian, Turkey, and other low wools.

## COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, March 1.—The market closed heavily, and, compared with Friday's rates, prices of American under 6d. 1-16d. per lb. easier to purchasers, and all other kinds were flat, though not greatly lower. The sales comprise 3,500 American (700 on speculation), 100 Fernam and Marinhah, 64d. to 64½; 1,000 Egyptian 54d. to 11d. (800 for export); 3,000 Surat, 4d. to 4½; 30 Sea Islands, 19d. to 23d.

## COLONIAL MARKETS, TUESDAY.

SUGAR.—The market is steady, but has not been active to-day. 470 hhds. West India sold, including the public sale of Barbadoes, which sold from 37s. to 40s. 3,500 bags Mauritius offered in public sale; about 1,000 bought in; the remainder sold at the full prices of last week—31s. 6d. to 40s. 6d. 3,400 of Bengal also offered; part bought in; the remainder sold at previous rates—Benares, 36s. 6d. to 38s. 6d.; grainy, 41s. to 41s. 6d. Madras, 35s. 6d. to 36s. 6d.; the quantity rather exceeded the demand, but the bulk found buyers chiefly at a shade under last week's currency—39s. to 36s. The refined market firm. Grocery lumps, fair to fine, 45s. 6d. to 47s.

COFFEE.—There has not been a public sale, but the demand has been good, and plantation Ceylon has been sold at about 1s. advance on last week's prices. Native Ceylon has sold freely at 48s. 6d., which is about 6d. advance on last Tuesday's prices. Another cargo of Rio has been reported sold.

TEA.—The market is rather dull; the trade appear disposed to wait for the samples of the recent arrivals being put on the market.

RICE.—700 bags Bengal were offered in public sale, and bought in at 12s., which was a full price.

SPICES.—There has not been a public sale.

COTTON.—We are again without transactions to report.

INDIGO.—The market has become rather dull.

TALLOW.—The market has been firm at yesterday's prices.

In other articles no material alteration. The public sales have been confined to sugar and Rice.

Now ready, price 10s. 6d. cloth,

## BASES OF BELIEF:

AN EXAMINATION OF CHRISTIANITY AS A DIVINE REVELATION BY THE LIGHT OF RECOGNISED FACTS AND PRINCIPLES.

In FOUR PARTS.

By EDWARD MIALI, M.P.

"This book has obviously been called forth by the frequent appearance of such works as the 'Phases' and the 'Necessity of Faith,' which in the author's opinion should not be allowed to have the reading public all to themselves. Following a similar plan, appealing in a like tone to evidence and reason, Mr. Miall, a most fit and able man to speak to the intelligence of young or old, supports in this volume those Bases of Belief which have been commonly regarded as the essential parts of Christian truth. We do not, of course, take part in the discussion, but we commend heartily the tone that Mr. Miall takes, for it is calm and sensible."—*Examiner*.

"This is a work called forth by the numerous and apparently organised attacks that are now making against the evidences of Christianity. We can safely recommend it to those whose more peculiar office it is to answer the objections of the new race of infidel writers. It is a clear, full, and comprehensive exposition of the grounds on which the evidences of Christianity rest—evidences which have been received and acquiesced in as adequate proofs of the reality of a Divine revelation. Mr. Miall's work may take its place along with 'The Eclipse of Faith,' 'The Restoration of Belief,' and a recent publication of Dr. Wardlaw, on 'Miracles.' . . . We are glad to see the multiplication of such books as the one now before us, with the others we have mentioned; and should they come from members of different denominations of Christians, it only makes the argument for revelation the stronger by such instances of union in disunion."—*Record*.

"We close this volume with unfeigned respect for the high powers of its author; with the feeling that we have ourselves derived profit as well as pleasure from its perusal; and with the firm conviction, the expression of which will, we feel confident, be more gratifying to Mr. Miall than any mere literary eulogies, that he has presented the age with a work which will still the doubts and allay the questionings of many a cultivated intellect, and many an uneasy mind."—*Weekly News*.

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Are all combined with the Patent Concentrated Milk—preserved in hermetically sealed tins—will keep sweet in the hottest climate many days after being opened—require no addition except boiling water—are unapproached in novelty, utility, and economy—obtained an established reputation in the Refreshment Rooms of the Great Exhibition—and being prepared under the immediate inspection of Mr. MOORE (for many years the Medical Attendant in ordinary to the Royal Family in London), at the Farm and Works at Ranton Abbey, Staffordshire, possess a peculiar and important claim to

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With nearly FIFTY YEARS' TRIAL on the most inveterate Chronic Maladies, it has proved itself a medicine of unexampled virtue and value to mankind. Composed as it is of all the rarest roots, herbs, flowers, buds, and seeds of plants that grow on American soil, with Sarsaparilla as the base, it holds in combination a greater amount of medicinal virtue than any other Medicine known to the world.

Its design is to act upon the blood, and, through that upon all the organs and tissues of the system. It has been so prepared, that it partakes very much of the gastric juice of the stomach, and does, in consequence, enter directly into the VITAL CURRENT, thus creating

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The great value of this Medicine is, that it strengthens and builds up the system, while it eradicates disease. Acting specifically upon the blood, and, through that, upon all the organs and tissues of the body, this Sarsaparilla neutralises the sharp, biting acids of the system, destroys and removes all peccant humours and virulent substances from the blood, which cause Blisters, Pimples, gross Eruptions of all kinds on the face, neck, and breast; removes sourness of the stomach, heartburn, and flatulence; allays inflammation of the bowels, lungs, and kidneys; and completely sweeps out of the body corruptions, infections, and diseases. It is a

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The success which has attended the administration of this Sarsaparilla has given the greatest satisfaction to all classes of persons. In cases of

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A greater variety of complaints arise from diseased liver than from any other organ. Dyspepsia, indigestion, sour, weak, and irritable stomach, pains in the side, headache, lassitude, and general debility, diarrhoea, jaundice, eruptions of the skin, &c., are some of the difficulties arising from a diseased liver, cured by this Sarsaparilla.

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ESTABLISHED IN 1844.

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The present rate of interest is *five per cent. per annum*, and this rate will continue to be paid so long as the Assurance department finds the same safe and profitable employment for money.

Interest payable half-yearly, in January and July.

Money intended for Investment is received daily between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock, at the Offices of the Association, where the necessary forms, and every requisite information, may be obtained.

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25	1 14 10	2 1 4	33	2 2 11	2 10 7
26	1 15 9	2 2 3	34	2 4 2	2 12 1
27	1 16 7	2 3 3	35	2 5 6	2 13 8
28	1 17 7	2 4 4	40	2 13 5	3 3 1
29	1 18 6	2 5 5	45	3 4 1	3 15 10
30	1 19 7	2 6 8	50	3 18 8	4 12 11
31	2 0 7	2 7 11	60	6 5 8	7 4 11

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**THE PECULIAR AND DISTINCTIVE FEATURES OF THIS SOCIETY CONSIST—**

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- II.—Suppose also that this person, after having paid three years' premiums, was, through temporary losses or unforeseen circumstances, unable to meet his payment; and, entertaining a hope that the following year he might be placed in a better position, and also not being desirous of discontinuing the Assurance for £500, he would be allowed at any time to charge his Policy with the amount of the premium at 5 per cent. interest, either to be deducted from the £500 at his death, or the Policy may be freed at any time by his paying the amount due.
- III.—By making every Policy absolutely indisputable under any circumstances, thereby rendering them negotiable instruments as security, and entailing no trouble or inconvenience to the survivors.
- IV.—By making the Policies payable to the Holder, by which means a Policy may, by simple endorsement, and without the usual trouble and expense of assignment, be negotiated with the same facility as Bills of Exchange.

Thus it will be observed, that by the peculiar privileges and facilities allowed to the Policy Holders of this Society the Policies become marketable like any other description of property.

It embodies all the improvements of other Offices. The Funds of the Society are employed in granting Loans to Members upon approved Security. The Guarantee Fund amounts to nearly FIFTY THOUSAND POUNDS STEELING. The Directors and Auditors are chosen by the Members. The justice and liberality of the principles of this Society, and their suitability to the wants of the Public, have obtained for it the approbation and recommendation of the leading and influential Public Journals.

From the Report of the Directors, submitted to the Proprietors and Members at the Annual General Meeting, held at the London Tavern, on the 2nd of September, 1857, it appeared that no less than 936 Policies had been issued during the past year, assuring the sum of £210,000, and producing Annual Premiums to the amount of £4,542 1s. 6d.; thereby showing the amount of confidence reposed by the Public in its constitution and management.

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**THE** limited Consumption of Chocolate in England has arisen chiefly from the difficulty of procuring Chocolate of the best quality, and from the want of knowledge to prepare it properly for the table. French manufacturers are prohibited by Government from using deleterious ingredients; hence their superiority, and the universal consumption of Chocolate in that country.

By the Jurors' report (Class 29), it is shown that the best producing Cocoa countries export the choice of their produce for the markets of France, the high differential duties obliging English manufacturers to be contented with the inferior products of Trinidad, Grenada, St. Lucia, &c. This, and the practice of adulteration in England, arising principally from competition and low prices, have, until recently, conferred upon France the monopoly of supplying the world with the different preparations of Chocolate.

In 1850 the Paris Chocolate Company was established for supplying the British public with genuine unadulterated Chocolate, manufactured in strict accordance with the French system, but at considerably lower prices, by saving the import duty of 6d. per lb., and other charges, thus placing their superior articles of food and beverage within the reach of all classes of consumers. In their competition with the manufacturers of all nations, the Company obtained an unrivalled distinction, and the Jurors' report pronounces their productions "fully equal to those of France."

As an evidence that genuine Chocolate, when attainable and properly prepared, is highly appreciated by the English people, it will be sufficient to refer to the fact, that during the Great Exhibition of 1851, the consumption of the Company's Exhibition Prize Chocolate in the Central Refreshment Court exceeded that of Tea or Coffee. And it is now almost universally recommended by the Medical Profession as more conducive to health than any other vegetable production which enters into the human dietary.

**THE BREAKFAST CHOCOLATES**, in ½ and ¼ lb. tablets, plain, from 1s. 4d. to 3s. per lb.; with vanilla, from 3s. to 6s. per lb., are now very generally substituted for Tea and Coffee, to both of which it is so decidedly superior in wholesome and nutritious qualities. A Chocolatier, manufactured after the most approved Parisian model, will be presented to every purchaser of a 1½ lb. box of tablets; and consumers of smaller quantities may obtain the same at cost price, 2s. 9d.

**HONEY CHOCOLATES**, a combination of the purest heather Honey with the mildest French Cocoa, in Pots, 1s. 3d. each, highly recommended as a confection or breakfast preparation, is universally acknowledged to be the best article of soluble Chocolate ever introduced in England, is an excellent substitute for butter, and no nursery should be without it. To invalids it is an inestimable boon.

**THE CHOCOLATE BONBONS**, which this Company have had the honour of supplying to the most distinguished families in the Kingdom, by whom they have been pronounced an unrivalled dessert.

**FANCY CHOCOLATES**, in Medallions, Railway Pastilles, Penny Sticks, Statuettes, Cigars, &c.

**CHOCOLATE POWDER**, loose and in packet, at 1s. per lb. and upwards.

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**CHOCOLATE BONBONS**, in fancy boxes, 1s., 1s. 3d., 2s., and 2s. 6d. each. French conserves, in fancy boxes, 6d. each.

Travellers by sea or land, who need a portable supply of the most sustaining food and beverage, will find the above articles invaluable, as they require no preparation, and are warranted to keep good in any climate.

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## NATIONAL FREEHOLD-LAND SOCIETY.

WEEKLY REPORT, February 26, 1853.

	Last Totals.	During the Week.	Present Totals.
Cash received.	£400,508 3 8	£5,064 9 8	£405,572 13 4
Shares issued.	47,307	654	47,961

Shares drawn during the week:—7,166, 43,451, 6,914, 43,170, 6,900, 30,961, 47,137, 13,643, 41,430, 17,141, 25,846, 1,458, 24,843, 7,814, 20,648, 30,342, 22,778, 24,360, 45,118, 45,119, 42,106, 13,026, 23,018, 17,956, 30,334, 14,966, 18,946, 30,294, 20,180, 38,611, 19,380, 19,307, 4,576, 46,131, 6,055, 15,794, 36,048, 152, 9,883, 37,573, 38,501, 26,769, 31,303, 19,041, 32,793, 21,913, 31,496, 5,233, 25,963, 44,492, 27,356, 39,989, 10,772, 33,845, 20,856, 45,247, 16,733, 24,831, 32,182, 6,019, 28,288, 40,567, 15,002, 29,663, 399, 21,659, 22,500, 17,225, 29,648, 2,840, 9,485, 29,313, 10,984, 29,339, 36,301, 11,358, 46,819, 41,760, 31,037, 11,930, 35,544, 12,080, 20,378, 25,814, 25,815, 9,918, 27,319, 31,870, 2,098, 2,183, 16,300, 26,795, 41,353, 35,695, 30,563, 42,386, 33,113, 34,305, 30,964, 6,226, 21,708, 40,316, 27,398, 33,978, 2,711, 4,422, 27,733, 16,326, 44,048, 31,483, 12,087, 9,846, 8,302, 9,673, 3,769, 26,556, 1,640.

The shares numbered 18,786, 14,769, 19,622, 32,767, 27, 34,325, 28,646, 12,007, 23,392, and 5,838, were also drawn; but as the subscriptions thereon were in arrears, the holders thereof have lost the benefit of this drawing.

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12th.	267.	Truth from Satan.
19th.	268.	The Welsh Captain.
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